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WASHINGTON.

THE TAX-PAYERS AND THE GOVERNING BOARD.

FIRM REPLY TO THEIR COMPLAINTS—EXAMINATION OF BANK BILLS BEFORE THEIR DESTRUCTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The District Commissioners to-day gave their promised audience to a committee of tax-payers. The Commissioners as a rule are so much occupied with the detailed work of the commission that they have little time to devote to fictitious grievances resulting from a chronic condition of discontent which is especially noticeable in that class of citizens which refuses to pay the taxes imposed by Congress. A complainant of this sort is Columbus Alexander, the leading memorialist, to whom the commission have declined to give an extended audience until he shall pay his lawful taxes, as Geo. W. Riggs and his leading associates have done to-day. However, a formal audience was given to the Tax-payers' Committee, to whose carefully-prepared address Gov. Dennison, of the Commission replied. The substance of the interview was that Gov. Dennison told the committee, on behalf of the Commission, that the Commissioners, thoroughly advised by eminent counsel, are entirely familiar with the nature of the duties imposed upon them by Congress, and that the complaints of the Tax-payers' Committee are founded on an entire misconception of the nature of the recent legislation of Congress and of existing facts. In words, Gov. Dennison told them: "You seem to ignore entirely the act of Congress in your paper before us," and, in reply to their threat of litigation, in stronger terms, he said: "When you talk about courts and suits, you talk about an idle thing. Your courts are impotent before this law of Congress." The special purpose of the Tax-payers' Committee was to protest against the continuance of any of the contracts for improvements made with the Board of Public Works, and the committee did this, as they said, for the reason that "they simply claim greater knowledge in regard to the special matters with which they have of necessity been intimately familiar for years." As to this special point the Commissioners replied that a question of this gravity had not escaped the attention of the Commissioners. The contracts of the Board of Public Works had caused the Congressional investigation. Congress had examined the history of every contract, and with all the evidence before it had passed the law creating the present Government. The Commissioners had awarded no new contracts. Of the one hundred and seventeen which Congress examined the Commissioners have left fifty under the ban of suspension. They have decided that the sewer contracts shall be completed, as they have no authority to revoke them and to thereby incur litigation for the District. Besides, these sewers are needed to relieve the city from foul miasma. As regards these contracts, the decision of the Commissioners is irrevocable. On this subject they had had the law interpreted by eminent counsel and by members of the Investigating Committee itself. The Congress of the United States had decided the whole question, and the Commissioners had but to execute the law. The act of July last had repealed all previous acts, and it was this latter act that the commission were appointed to enforce. The reply of the Commissioners is very firm and decided, and it is probable that there will be no more formal protestations from the tax-payers on the general subject of the management of the commission.

DESTRUCTION OF BANK NOTES.

Some of the managers of large banking associations have written to the Controller of the Currency to know whether, under the new Currency law, the notes of national banks which have been sent in for redemption can be returned to the banks themselves before actual destruction, in order that the bank officers may satisfy themselves, after a personal examination, that the notes are really notes of their own bank. The law provides that the destruction of the notes shall be witnessed by four persons or representatives of the Treasurer of the United States, a representative of the Controller of the Currency or representative of the Secretary of the Treasury, and in each case a special representative of the bank whose notes are to be destroyed. There is nothing in the law which requires that these mutilated notes, when arranged for destruction, shall be returned to the banking associations for an additional examination before final destruction, especially in view of the fact that the law in each case contemplates the presence of a duly credited representative of every banking association as a witness to the destruction of its own notes. It is thought, however, that the purpose of the law will be answered, and no public injury done, if, in the case of banks which have large amounts to be destroyed, the notes shall be first returned to the banks for an additional examination before destruction. The cost of the transmission of the notes to the banking associations, and their return again to the Treasury, would, of course, be necessarily defrayed by the respective banks. It is not believed that anything in the law would warrant any bank to demand this additional examination as a right.

THE SAFE BURGLARY.

The famous telegraph book connected with the safe burglary matter has at last been found, and by its recovery the ingeniously malicious inventions as to the cause of its disappearance are deprived of any foundation. The book was found this afternoon at the Capitol among some old rubbish, by Mr. Colby, the Clerk of the Investigating Committee, who has been diligently searching for it since it was lost.

EXPENDITURES OF CONGRESS—ECONOMY OF THE LAST SESSION.

A recapitulation of the appropriations made at the last three sessions of Congress, which has just been prepared at the Treasury Department by C. F. Conant, Assistant Secretary, exhibits, in a very favorable aspect, the economy practiced at the last session of Congress. Taking into consideration the fact that the appropriations have been largely increased over former years by the act of July 12, 1870, the appropriations at the last session were less than those made at any preceding session since 1861. The act referred to limits the appropriations made especially for any fiscal year to the year for which they were made. Before the enactment of this law the balances of unexpended appropriations were carried over to the account of the same fund, and made available in the next succeeding fiscal year. They were as much an appropriation for any specific purpose as the special appropriations made each year for that purpose. In making the estimate for appropriations these balances were deducted from them. In the same law there is another provision that makes it unlawful for any department or officer of the Government to expend in any one fiscal year any sum in excess of the amount appropriated by law for the year. This prohibition has had the effect of causing the departments to make larger estimates in order that there may be greater appropriations without deficiencies.

These excessive estimates, of course, made no difference in the amount of the actual expenditures, but they greatly swell the accounts. It has frequently been said to the honor of the first session of the Forty-third Congress, that not a bill was passed, or a dollar appropriated, for any job. These figures show the successful result of the watchfulness and economy of the Republican majority.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

GREETING FROM THE PRESIDENT OF URUGUAY.

The following telegram was received at the White House on Saturday evening, and forwarded to the President at Long Branch:

To the President of the United States of North America, Washington:

I am most happy to greet his Excellency the President ot the United States of North America on the memorable occasion for the nations which the electric wire this day places in immediate communication with each other, thus drawing closer the bonds of sincere and cordial friendship which happily unite them.

(Signed,) THE PRESIDENT OF URUGUAY.

THE DISTRICT SCHOOL BOARD.

The new Board of Public School Trustees, appointed recently by the District Commission, met to-night. George F. McClellan (white) was elected President, and John H. Brooks, (colored,) Secretary. Henry Johnson (colored) submitted a resolution for the revision of the rules and discipline of all the District schools. S. G. Brown (colored) offered a resolution to divide the District of Columbia into fifteen school districts, one for each Trustee, which would give to each Trustee, white and colored, charge over both white and colored schools. These resolutions were referred to a committee, of which a colored man is Chairman, and a majority of such committee was in favor of both resolutions. One member of the committee, George W. Dyer, (white,) declared himself in favor of mixed schools. Of the fifteen new members ten are white and five colored. There was no dissent expressed from Dyer's declaration for mixed schools. The District Commissioners to-day issued an order requesting the new Board of Trustees to prepare, as soon as possible, estimates for the coming school year. In an explanatory paragraph they express the wish that the expenses will be at least $100,000 less than last year.

EMPLOYMENT FOR SUFFERERS BY THE GRASSHOPPER PLAGUE.

Senator Hitchcock, of Nevada, having made application to Gen. O. C. Ord, commanding the Department of the Platte, to so order matters in building the fort in Loup Valley, that the money for material and labor will be spent among the settlers of that valley who have had their fields swept by grasshoppers, Gen. Ord replied to him that if left to him he would do so as far as practicable. The plans and estimates had been sent to Washington, and if not heard from soon the work would have to be delayed until next Summer. In forwarding the papers Gen. Ord says: "If the buildings can be erected by the employment of civilians it will afford employment to the citizens of these valleys, now destitute of the necessaries of life, and will result beneficially to the interest of the country by retaining these people in the country."

VIOLATION OF THE POST OFFICE LAW.

The Post Office Department has under consideration a case where a Wheeling manufacturer of Post Office supplies, who is also a publisher of a postal journal, sent copies of his paper advertising his wares, to, it is supposed, nearly all the postmasters in the United States, taking the publishers' oath required by recent act of Congress. In addition to this he inclosed a small circular, two by four inches. Postmasters receiving the papers are sending them into the Department, with the assurance that they are not subscribers. The penalties are: First, letter postage and $5 fine on each paper containing the circular; second, a fine of $50 on each paper mailed to any one other than a bona fide subscriber; and, third, $50 fine for each offense in swearing falsely to the lists.

BORELLI'S COMET.

The following report upon Borelli's Comet was received at the Navy Department to-day, from the Naval Observatory:

UNITED STATES NAVAL OBSERVATORY, Aug. 10, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to report to the Department that approximate elements of the orbit of the comet of Borelli have been completed by Prof. Newcomb from his observations, combined with the position telegraped from Paris. It appears from these elements that the comet will pass its perihelion about the 25th of August. It will be visible with a telescope in the evening till about the end of the month, and in the morning during the whole of September. It is not likely to become brilliant enough to be seen by the naked eye. No tail had developed at the time of the latest observation. The orbit determined by Prof. Newcomb indicates that it is a new comet, since no known comet has been found to move in an orbit anywhere near this.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. H. DAVIS, Rear Admiral, Superintendent.

Rear Admiral WM. REYNOLDS, Acting Secretary of the Navy.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The President has appointed B. S. Burch Collector of Customs at Petersburg, Va.

Charles H. Dunstin has been appointed a Special Treasury Agent.

The first shipment of this year's Nebraska wheat was made yesterday.

The Passaic River has risen three feet since the rains of Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, and is still rising.

Charles H. Croissant was indicted yesterday in Boston for causing the death of his wife, Rosanna, a few days since.

The Black Knights of Malta of Toronto, Ont., send a deputation to-day to New-York to institute their order in the United States.

The Democrats of the city of Raleigh, N. C., last night celebrated their victory of Thursday by a torch-light procession and speeches.

The funeral of Hon. John Stanton Gould will take place from his late residence, in Hudson, N. Y., on Wednesday next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Charles Trimbull, of Brooklyn, was drowned in Orange Lake, Orange County, while fishing on Saturday last. The body has not yet been recovered.

The Massachusetts State Detectives Pinkham and Philbrick sail from here to-morrow for Ireland, with the papers of the extradition of Thomas Cahill, accused of the murder of Bridget Landergan.

THREATENED DISTURBANCES IN MISSISSIPPI.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 10.—A special to-night from Helena, Ark., to the *Appeal* says the steamer Trader was met to-day at O. K. Landing by a mob of armed negroes, who informed Capt. Smith that he could take his boat to Austin, but that he could not return. Capt. Smith deemed it most prudent to turn back at once.

It is reported from over the river that a fight occurred at Austin this morning, and the negroes were repulsed. They have sent a messenger to Cathoma County, Miss., and this place to get all the recruits possible. It is also stated that the negroes will attack Austin to-night.

THE GRASSHOPPER PLAGUE.

ATCHISON, Kan., Aug. 10.—The grasshoppers have literally devoured everything in Northern and South-western Kansas and Nebraska. The damage inflicted on vegetation is far greater than in 1866. The corn crop throughout all this region is totally destroyed.

THE FISHERIES.

EASTPORT, Me., Aug. 10.—All the banks fishermen fitted out from here have returned, and report fish very scarce and no bait on the banks. Most of the vessels have only one-half or two-thirds of a fare.

ITALY.

THE POET PETRARCH.

SUMMER DAYS IN ROME—ITALIAN BRIGANDAGE—AFFAIRS AT THE VATICAN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Saturday, July 25, 1874.

The celebration the past week of the fifth centenary of Petrarch has revived in the memory one of the most poetical and eventful epochs of Italian history. Hardly any notice of the occasion was taken at Arezzo, where Petrarch was born; but at Arquà and at Avignon, proper honors were paid to the name and genius of the poet. Rome also is intimately associated with passages in the history of the author of the charming creation of Laura. It was on Easter Day, in the month of April, 1341, that Rome, agitated by the passions and aspirations of the factions of which, inspired with patriotic hopes, Rienzi was one of the leaders, saw her streets hung with festive ornaments in honor of the poet whose verses had awakened the best sympathies in the breasts of the citizens. A procession moved to the hill above the ancient Forum, to what remained of the buildings of the Latin capitol, to crown with laurel, after the classic manner, the head of Francis Petrarch. Many historians have given us accounts of this peaceful passage in the history of that turbulent epoch; but perhaps none has so much captivated the imagination of the youth of the English-speaking race of our time as the historic epic of Bulwer. To us the name of Petrarch is associated with poetry and the softer arts of sentiment and passion. But the Aretino was distinguished not less for the varied powers of his intellect, for learned attainments, and as an actor in bustling and factious times. These recurring centenaries of great names and events carry us back with an easy effort of the imagination through long epochs crowded full of the most interesting facts of history. Surrounded with the broken monuments of five-and-twenty centuries, the actors of the time of Petrarch seem like men of yesterday, and as the figures are made once more to pass before the eye in peaceful procession they seem like the familiar forms of old friends.

THE SUMMER VACATION.

Rome is now enjoying the perfect calm of its long Summer siesta. The weather is certainly not excessively hot, for the glass does not mark more than 85° or 90° in the shade. But these prudent people keep themselves as much as possible under cover during the glare of day, and come out to fill the narrow streets and passages as soon as the sun falls. From my high, breezy position the hottest-looking object upon which the eye rests as it wanders over Rome in the middle of the day is the dome of St. Peter's. The inhabitants of the Vatican are not now able to play bo-peep with those of the Quirinal, for all the members of the royal family have left that palace to make themselves comfortable in northern retreats. If you stray as far as St. Peter's you will find the broad, open piazza filled with sunlight, and hardly a human being crossing its vast area. The fountains splash, and the great quantity of water that falls cools by its sound the hot nerves of a lounger in the shadow of the porticos. Now and then a drowsy Cardinal is seen going to make a visit to establishments of monks or nuns, half hiding himself behind the shut sides of a plain carriage. There is nothing to distinguish the equipage as that of a Lord Prelate except the coal-black horses with their long tails, which the *porporati* have always had a special fancy for. Cardinal Patrizi is more readily recognized than any of the others by the fat-witted rotundity of his visage and the generous bulk of his intestinal materiality. The Cardinal Vicar still inhabits the enormous palace covering two blocks of ground, with 400 great rooms—a wonder to foreigners for its extent. The remark is often made by the Roman people, "How many hundreds and thousands of the poor of the city, now dying in fetid cellars, might be lodged in a civilized manner if that great house, which belongs to Rome, inhabited by a single clerical bachelor, were divided for Christian uses." It is in this way that the gross abuses of the pride and selfishness of patrician life plant the seeds of revolution, and are themselves the causes of the so-much-abhorred Commune.

MORE CRIMES.

The unusual number of cases of violence and aggression committed on the highway calls the attention of the public and of the Government to the necessity of greater vigilance in the use of means for the protection of the lives and property of peacable citizens. As all such good citizens desire to die quietly in their beds when the time comes, it becomes a matter which concerns all that the public security shall be maintained by the use of every necessary means. The southern provinces, and particularly the Island of Sicily, give the most concern to the authorities; but the evil exists also in other parts of the Kingdom. It is to the Government quite as important as any political question. Indeed, it is more important than most of the political questions in discussion; for many of these may be allowed to wait for decision without any great public injury, while this of brigandage is one which menaces the very existence of orderly society. It is to be hoped that Italy, which has shown so much perseverance, prudence, and good sense in establishing liberal institutions on a foundation o justice and order, will find a way of ridding herself permanently of this scourge of the nations of the Latin race, of which France, in our time, seems alone to enjoy exemption. Italy has saved herself in her political struggles from the atrocities which have stained the records of Spain, and she must find, if possible, without excessive blood-letting, a remedy also for this evil.

THE VATICAN.

You must put in quarantine for a few days some of the reports that come to you about the dying condition of the two leading personages of the Vatican. Some of the opposite party are so impatient to have the Pope and Cardinal Antonelli out of the way that they are frequently putting afloat exaggerated reports to which we here do not give much attention. The death of Pius IX., when it happens, will not probably have any great effect upon the stock market. Indeed, the Pope's friends are just as confident as ever that he and they are to live until his head is crowned with the laurels of triumph. Meanwhile, his Holiness wears the parsley with which the Jesuits have bound his brows. Following the example of that growling watchdog of the true faith, M. Veuillot, Tray, Blanche, and Sweetheart among the clerical organs here, keep up a noisy barking against heresy. I do not see that the Italians are becoming any the better for it. The Pope should give a different example. If his Holiness, in striking so many hard blows against Italy and heresy, wishes to hit the nail on the head, he should show that he desires to strengthen, instead of destroy, Italian and international unity. To promote dissensions and make the breach wider between populations made up of different religious confessions, is any other than Christian work; and yet it is that to which the Pope and the Vatican are dedicating themselves with most energy.

The official journal publishes from time to time a report of the progress made in the sale of the confiscated ecclesiastical property. The whole amount disposed of from 1867, when the law was passed, up to the end of June the present year, is represented by the sum of 465,000,000 of francs. The Government has come into possession of somewhat more than $90,000,000 from this source, and the fountain is not yet run dry. It is a sum not to be made small account of as a contribution to the revenue of the State. But the significance of these figures is quite as much moral as material, taken in connection with the great act of revolution, or reform, which was the vote of Parliament breaking up the establishments of the religious orders. In its application to Rome, the act has an importance so immense that the mind can hardly even yet fully measure it, or take it in. As we wander about the city we do not cease to wonder as we look at the great piles of conventual buildings, some of them of such extent that five hundred or a thousand monks can be, as they have been, lodged within their walls. In the city and province of Rome, with a population of about 600,000, between four and five hundred of these so-called religious houses have existed. With some exceptions, they may with propriety be called sepulchres of the intellect and of human energies. And the inquiry is constantly arising in the mind, how were the means obtained for the building of these vast establishments, some of them with a wealth of decoration which give them more the character of palaces than the retreat of penitence and humble, ascetic life. The charge is made by the Italians, brought up themselves under the influence of this peculiar system, that the Church, through its priests, has used its opportunities by the bedside of dying men to obtain the wealth of individuals and families to be used for its own purposes of pride, luxurious indolence, and aggrandizement. A soul passes from this life, and money is left to support priests to say hundreds or thousands of masses to help that soul on through the sufferings of its long journey of a period not distinctly defined. Thus it has come about that thousands of priests and monks have elected to follow religion as a profession or trade, finding that the well-endowed monastic associations were those furnishing an easy way of getting through life without care and little or no demand made for physical or mental effort. The vows taken, bed and board were assured for the term of the man's natural existence, with conformity to the demands made for the recitations of the offices at stated hours. To this was added the pledge of chastity, obedience, and poverty; or renunciation of the right of control of any property belonging to the individual.

THE MACKEY MURDER.

ADDITIONAL FACTS CONNECTED WITH THE AFFAIR—TAYLOR SEEN DRIVING MACKEY TO THE CREEK IN A BUGGY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 10.—Some new details appear in the Mackey murder. When the men were last seen together at the hotel at St. George's, Mackey was very drunk. He did not want to leave, but Taylor insisted, and finally, being a powerful man, he picked up Mackey, who was a slight, delicate man, put him in the buggy, and drove away. Afterward a colored woman saw them driving near the creek where the body was found, Mackey sitting in Taylor's lap, and, later, saw a colored man near the stream, heard a splash in the water, and, looking, saw one man in a buggy driving along the creek and looking over into it. Taylor subsequently stopped at Odessa, near by, and had on a blue coat, which Mackey's relatives identify as the one he wore away from home. Mackey's body was taken up on Saturday, and a second inquest held, but a verdict of causes unknown was again rendered. Careful examination showed no wounds on the head or the body, so that it is presumed he was pushed over into the creek and then drowned. Taylor was seen in the neighborhood of his father's house, at Lewisville, on Tuesday of last week. No action has been taken by the Delaware authorities for his capture, and Attorney General Lore states that unless the family of the deceased interest themselves probably none will be.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11—1 A. M.—The barometer is highest over the South Atlantic coast. It has fallen from Tennessee to the lakes and the North-west, with generally higher temperature, south-west to south-east winds, partly cloudy weather, and rain areas, being now lowest over Eastern Dakota. Very high temperature has prevailed from Nebraska and Iowa, south and south-eastward over the Gulf States, Tennessee, and Kentucky. The rivers have continued falling at Cincinnati, Louisville, and Cairo, and rising at Pittsburg.

PROBABILITIES.

Over New-England, the pressure will diminish somewhat, with slight changes of temperature, south-west to south-east winds, partly cloudy weather, and possibly occasional areas of light rain.

Over the Middle States and the lower lake region, falling barometer, rising temperature, south-west to south-east winds, partly cloudy weather and rain areas.

Over the South Atlantic and Gulf States, lower barometer, high temperature, south-west to south-east winds, partly cloudy weather, and in the former occasional rain areas.

Over Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and northward over the upper lake region, falling barometer, generally higher temperature, fresh and brisk south-west to south-east winds, partly cloudy weather and rain areas.

From Missouri and Eastern Kansas to Minnesota, low barometer, high temperature, south-west to south-east winds, partly cloudy weather and rain areas, followed by winds shifting to west and north, and rising barometer.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	71°	69°	3:30 P. M.	85°	90°
6 A. M.	69°	58°	6 P. M.	78°	84°
9 A. M.	74°	73°	9 P. M.	72°	75°
12 M.	79°	83°	12 P. M.	70°	75°

Average temperature yesterday.......77⅛°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......74¾°

THE CHARGE OF SCUTTLING THE BARK STARR KING.

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—The examination of Charles James, seaman on board of the bark Starr King, on the charge of attempting to scuttle that vessel on the west coast of Africa in June last, took place to-day before United States Commissioner Hallett, and resulted in his discharge.

DEATHS BY DROWNING.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 10.—Michael Martin, aged ten years, was drowned at Florence to-day while bathing. A six-year-old son of Andrew Gale, Superintendent of the Belcher & Taylor Agricultural Works, was also drowned at Chicopee Falls this evening.

YACHTING.

CRUISE OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.

THE CORINTHIAN REGATTA—THE RACE WON BY THE IDLER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 10.—The Corinthian Regatta was sailed to-day at this place under the most favorable auspices. After two days of uncommonly bad weather, heavy rains, and wind, the sun arose pleasantly this morning, and dried our canvas and wet clothes long before it was time to get under way and go out to the starting point. There was a light westerly wind about 7 A. M., with the promise of much more if it should only go out more to the westward. There was every prospect of this, and nobody was, therefore, in any hurry to heave short and make sail, believing that there would be no difficulty in getting to sea. This was a misplaced confidence, however, and came near spoiling the race afterward, as the wind fell off about 8 o'clock, and there was a dead calm almost for an hour. In this state of things the yachts manned their windlasses and hove short. The Foam was the first to trip her anchor, although the Idler had shipped her berth perforce an hour sooner. But the former, for some unknown reason, did not go out immediately. The Commodore's boat then went alongside, and the Foam let go her jib halyards, and, as the sail ran down, everybody thought the race had been postponed; but such was not the case. The breeze freshened in a little time and we went to sea. I came on the schooner Comet and sailed out to the stake-boat off Block Island. At about 11 o'clock we got outside the fort and cruised there for nearly an hour before the slightest sign of a race was noticed. Five boats, as I have said, were entered, and there lay the Azalia, Foam, Idler, Fearless, and Tempest. The wind had gone further south until it stood at south south-west, freshening momentarily, and the vessels, restricted to six sails, were backing and filling around to leeward of the imaginary line between the stake-boat and the Dumplings. Then we saw some very good sailing, each yacht trying to secure the best position offering an advantageous start, the majority preferring to hug the eastern shore, in the belief that as the wind was backing out to the southward they would obtain a slant with a free sheet toward the buoy off Block Island as soon as they had made southing enough. Their plan was this: They would stand on the starboard tack toward Fort Adams until close over, and tacking then would go off on the port lay along toward the eastern shore to obtain a departure for a good offing. The first gun to prepare was fired on board the Dauntless at 11.52 A. M., and the second ten minutes later. The wind was then south-south-west, from fair to freshening, and the Azalia, long loitering around the stake-boat, filled away and crept across the line first. She was closely followed by the Fearless, Tempest, and Idler. The Foam was under the fort and too far to be fairly considered in the outset, and as only ten minutes were allowed her to get across the line so as to give her a place in the regatta, considerable anxiety was felt by her friends for her welfare. It is too sad to have to relate that she had to be dropped through not getting within the margin, and the gun from the Dauntless declaring her out of the contest sent a pang to the heart of every true yachtsman, as those on board the Foam did their best to make as good a beginning as possible. The Azalia made a short board with her port tacks to windward, toward the eastern shore, and then went round. The Fearless, which was third, next attracted attention by her excellent pointing to windward, with the Idler, to leeward, behind.

Still it was evident that her leader, the Tempest, was being handled in a sailor-like manner, and would not do herself discredit in the pull for the weather-gauge. The Azalia, Tempest, Fearless, and Idler had to make short tacks east and west, until the Tempest weathered the point and went about on the port tack, followed by the Idler. It should be said here that public opinion afloat was with the Idler, as she was thought to have the best crew; still she was to leeward. The westerly boats, Azalia and Fearless, felt the freshening breeze first, and many eyes were fixed upon the former, better known perhaps as "the schooner without the foretopmast." If she was short of a spar she could sail, and did so, when she made a very good lead for first place at Point Judith. To return to the earlier part of the struggle, I should say that the Azalia, going about once more, weathered her competitors and gave promise of doing well. The Idler tacked a second time, and so did the Fearless, until, at this particular part of the regatta, the positions were thus: Azalia on the starboard tack, and to windward; the Tempest in the same position, and second; the Fearless leading up well in the other board, and close behind her the Idler. About this time it became apparent that the Captain of the Fearless was no lubber, although he was the owner, and that she was going to windward as well as any fore-and-after could under similar circumstances. She laid half a point higher than her rivals, and closed on the Tempest rapidly. She could not catch her, however, because the latter, though not so close a wind-creeper, can go through the water faster. At this point there were so many vessels anxious to try conclusions with the contestants that it was difficult to ascertain how matters stood between them. There were the schooners Comet, Rambler, Scud, Estelle, and others; the sloops Vision, Corning, and Vindex, and a perfect crowd of vessels, numbering nearly sixty sail, so that nothing could be honestly said for the competitors' exploits until they reached the buoy off Block Island, which was rounded to windward in the following order:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Idler	3	49	50	Foam	4	24	40
Azalea	4	08	15	Fearless	4	25	30

The Idler now eased off her sheets, and ran home far ahead of the rest. The vessels passed the boat at the finish in the following order: Idler, 6:32; Azalea, some time after, and the rest nowhere. The start officially was as follows:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Azalea	11	56	10	Tempest	11	59	05
Fearless	11	59	00	Idler	12	01	30

This makes the elapsed time of each boat, the Idler 6:33, and the Azalea nearly 7 hours. When the Idler rounded to, passing the Dauntless, to let go the anchor, her crew sent up a cheer of victory, and the Dauntless gave her a gun of recognition on behalf of New-York, which Mr. Colgate might be said to represent, the other vessels belonging to the Eastern and Boston clubs.

The success of the Corinthian race increased the general interest in that of to-morrow, for the prizes given by the New-York Yacht Club for schooners and sloops, in which the only restrictions are, that club topsails are prohibited and that the boats will be handicapped by the committee, Messrs. Krebs, Grinnell, and Steers. The vessels entered are, the schooners Dauntless, Rambler, Alarm, Idler, Magic, Comet, Foam, Wanderer; sloops Vision, Gracie, Vindex, Wayward, Arrow, and Corning; and a good race is expected. There will be another race on Wednesday.

RACE FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE DELAWARE.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—A yacht race took place on the Delaware River to-day for the championship between the yachts Willie Kleintz and the Al Dager. The course was from Thompson's Landing, at Gloucester, to Chester buoy and return, distance twenty-five miles. The Kleintz won, beating the Dager sixteen minutes, getting in two miles ahead. Time—6:25.

YACHT RACE ON LAKE ST. CLAIR.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 10.—The first-class yachts Cuthbert, of Coburg, Ontario, and Cora, of Detroit, sailed on Lake St. Clair to-day for the Goodwin Cup. The race was fifteen miles to windward and return. The wind was variable. The Cuthbert won in 5 hours and 42 minutes. The Cora came in 18½ minutes later.

BRUTAL MURDER.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Aug. 10.—A man named Hegeman, living near the Columbia Cross Roads, some ten or fifteen miles south of here, was set upon by two men, this afternoon, and literally pounded to death. The names of his murderers are Langwell and Patterson. Langwell has been arrested, but Patterson escaped. The trouble arose about a dog which belonged to Langwell, and which Hegeman's hired man shot.

ROWING.

LAST DAY OF THE OAKLAND BEACH REGATTA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OAKLAND BEACH, R. I. Aug. 10.—The last day of the Oakland Beach Regatta broke as fair as could be desired. The water in the bay was calm and smooth, and a faint north-west wind barely touched the course outside of the line. The race rowed to-day was the amateur single-scull, three miles, with a turn, for which the entries were: T. R. Keator, of the Harlem Rowing Club, New-York; W. E. McCredy and W. R. Rathbone, of the New-York Athletic Club; M. F. Davis, of Portland, Me.; M. Lynch, of the Naumkeag Boat Club, Salem, Mass.; and Henry Andrus, of the Hartford Rowing Club. The race was called at 11:30 A. M., and the men being well aligned got a good send-off shortly thereafter. McCredy got away first, and led for a hundred yards, but before the first quarter of a mile had been passed over Davis went to the front, and stayed there. Keator was third at this point, and Lynch passed Andrus, Rathbone being last. At the half-mile Davis led by about two lengths, McCredy second. Lynch passed Keator and Keator in turn passed McCredy. The next half mile was hotly contested. Rathbone passed Andrus, giving the latter the rear end of the race. Lynch made a good spurt, lapping Davis, and Keator also got on extra steam and brushed up the end of the mile, throwing these three men in as perfect line as when they started. Rathbone was now fourth, and Andrus changed places with McCredy, who, from this point, brought up the rear. Davis led to the upper stake, which he turned in 12:42, Lynch being second by about three lengths, Keator five lengths behind Lynch, the intervals between the others being Rathbone two lengths, Andrus two lengths, McCredy 200 yards. The positions remained unchanged on the return, the only feature of interest being a handsome spurt on the part of Lynch, who, at one time about five lengths astern of Davis, reduced the gap to fifty feet before they crossed the line. Davis was declared the winner in 25:41¼; Lynch second, Keator third, Rathbone fourth, Andrus fifth, McCredy last. A protest was entered against Lynch, whose standing as an amateur will have to be proved before he can claim second prize.

THE CASE OF CHARLEY ROSS.

THE MISSING BOY SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN DISCOVERED—ARREST OF HIS CUSTODIAN.

BENNINGTON, Vt., Aug. 10.—Mrs. Fred Hamilton, formerly Mary Flynn, of Bennington, Vt., was arrested to-day with a child in her possession corresponding to the description given of Charley Ross. He has the same colored hair and eyes, his hair has been recently cut, he is about the same age, talks plainly, says his name is Charley, and that he had a nice home once. It is a singular coincidence, but there are other circumstances connected with the case which make it improbable that he is the lost child. Fred. Hamilton is in the employ of P. T. Barnum's show, now in Boston, and is in correspondence with his wife. She says the child came from New-York. The officers await further description of the boy from Philadelphia.

LATER PARTICULARS—THE CHILD SAYS HIS NAME IS CHARLEY ROSS.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 10.—Private dispatches to friends of Charley Ross from the Chief of Police, at Bennington, Vt., have been received, stating the facts of the arrest of a woman there, having a child resembling Charley, who gives evasive answers. Another dispatch requests an accurate description of the missing child. A third dispatch from Bennington, not signed, however, by the Chief of Police, says the child on being questioned said, "My name is Charley Ross, but this mamma says I must not tell any one."

THE SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES EXPLAINED—A CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—The story from Bennington, Vermont, to the effect that little Charley Ross, the abducted Philadelphia youth, had been found in that town, is entirely unfounded. Frederick Hamilton, the husband of the woman who had the boy supposed to be Charley, and who is now under arrest, is in this City in Barnum's Hippodrome. He received a telegram this forenoon announcing his wife's arrest and the charge preferred against her, and was, of course, very much annoyed. In an interview with the correspondent, this afternoon, he stated that the child in the possession of his wife answers the description of the Ross boy, but that it was adopted by himself and wife on the 1st of March last, several months previous to the absence of the Philadelphia boy. In proof of this statement he exhibits the proper adoption papers, and his story is further supported by the managers of the Hippodrome, who have employed Hamilton for the past four years, and are personally familiar with the circumstances of the adoption.

The documents establishing the fact of legitimate adoption have been forwarded to Bennington this evening to procure the release of Mrs. Hamilton. The child was adopted in New-York, and its original name was Charley Gross, a fact which explains the confounding of his name with the Ross boy when questioned by the Vermont officers. Since his adoption Mr. Hamilton says his wife has tried to teach the boy to think his name was Hamilton, and hence the story of the little fellow, that his new mother had told him that he must not say his name was Gross. The real father of the boy is a tinsmith, and works on Fourth avenue, in New-York, near the Hippodrome.

Mrs. Hamilton was a stranger in Bennington and was there on a visit to her grandmother when suspected and arrested. The circumstances were all singularly strong against the woman, but an investigation leaves the Philadelphia mystery as great as ever.

CRIME IN THE WEST.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED MURDERESS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 10.—Another horror has come to light in this city, involving perhaps the lives of several persons. Mme. Fortimeyer, a midwife, residing at No. 1,817 Morgan street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of criminal malpractice. The dead body of a young mulatto girl, named Lena Miller, was found in the house, and another young woman, name unknown, was found lying very sick and in great pain. This woman was removed to a hospital. The skeleton of an infant was also found in the house, and the partially burned bones of a fetus were discovered in the stove. It is stated that Mme. Fortimeyer has practiced her horrible trade for several years, and that she burned the bodies of the dead infants. The Coroner will hold an inquest on the body of Lena Miller and the remains of the infants to-day, when it is expected some startling facts will be developed.

THE APPROACHING PRIZE FIGHT—THE ROUGHS IN PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 10.—The people of Pittsburg have been surprised at the hundreds of roughs and sporting men congregating about the streets during the evening. Several fights occurred, in which the pistol was freely used. Bill White, a rough, shot at a man, and wounded a bystander in the lungs. A great deal of consternation was created among those who had purchased tickets by the steamer which was to take them to the fighting grounds, by a rumor that the local inspector had ordered the boat not to leave port with over thirty passengers, and forbidding her taking any barges in tow, but at 11 o'clock it was quietly circulated among the knowing ones that the steamer McCormack would leave from the foot of Market street at 12 o'clock with a limited number of passengers.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—It is rumored that Sir Alexander Cockburn will soon resign the Chief Justiceship and be succeeded by Sir William Baliol Brett, formerly Solicitor General, and now Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

THE AMERICAN BASE-BALL PLAYERS.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—An exhibition game of base-ball was played by the American clubs at the Crystal Palace to-day. The Red Stockings won by the following score:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Red Stockings	6	0	8	0	2	1	0	0	0	—17
Athletics	0	2	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	—8

The game lasted two hours. Although the weather was unpropitious, the attendance was large and fashionable.

THE WEATHER IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Thunder-storms have occurred in this city and vicinity to-day. Elsewhere throughout the country the weather is fair.

MARINE DISASTER.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Bark Edward Waeserland, which put into Dover to-day, was totally dismasted.

SPAIN.

GERMAN INTENTION TO RECOGNIZE THE REPUBLIC.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—Prince Hohenlohe, the German Minister, has informed Duke Decazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, that Germany intends to recognize the Spanish Republic.

CARLISTS MENACING BARCELONA.

MADRID, Aug. 10.—A dispatch from Barcelona says that the inhabitants are greatly alarmed. A body of Carlists, numbering 2,000 men, is marching on the city, and there is not a sufficient force of Republican troops to oppose them.

THE QUESTION OF RECOGNITION.

VIENNA, Aug. 10.—A circular note was received from the German Government on Saturday in regard to Spanish affairs. It merely proposes that the powers take under consideration the expediency of recognizing the Spanish Government.

REPORTED MOVEMENT UNDER DON ALPHONSO.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—*Le Constitution* has advices from Spain which represent that Don Alphonso was preparing to make a fresh attack on Teruel.

TURKEY.

SUPPRESSION OF A JOURNAL FOR ADVERSE CRITICISM OF THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The publication of the *Levant Times* has been suspended, by orders of the Turkish Government, for adverse criticisms on the financial administration of the Porte.

INDIA.

DESTRUCTIVE FLOODS—SEVERAL TOWNS WASHED AWAY.

BOMBAY, Aug. 10.—Disastrous floods have occurred in Upper Scinde. Several towns were washed away.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The following is a list of the insurance companies and the amounts of risk on the stock of goods of W. R. Moore & Co., of Memphis, which was damaged by fire on Sunday: Queens, London, $10,000; Liverpool, London, and Globe, $5,000; Imperial, London, $5,000; Hartford, $5,000; Franklin, of Philadelphia, $5,000; Manhattan, of New-York, $5,000; Amazon, of Cincinnati, $5,000; Humboldt and Peoples', of New-Jersey, and Resolute and Exchange, of New-York, each $2,500; Commercial, of New-York, $5,000; St. Louis and Citizens of St. Louis, each $2,500; Globe, of Chicago, $2,500; total, $67,500. The goods were valued at $80,000, and damaged probably to the extent of $50,000.

A careful estimate places the loss by the fire in Montreal, Canada, on Sunday at about $100,000. Henderson loses $25,000. The machinery on the dredge was damaged to the extent of about $10,000; the hull is insured for $5,000 in the Royal Canadian, and $5,000 in the Phœnix. The damage to the flour shed was not so serious as supposed, and $15,000 will cover it.

LOCAL FIRES.

A destructive conflagration, which will entail a loss of about $50,000, broke out in Westfield, N. J., yesterday morning. At about 2 o'clock two men were seen to run out of Frederick Decker's clothing store, on Broad street, near Elm, and a few minutes later flames were discovered bursting out of the lower part of the building. They spread with great rapidity, and in a short time the entire building was enveloped in their grasp. People sleeping in the upper part of the building had barely time to seize their clothing and run out, and it was only with great difficulty they succeeded in getting down the stairs. In a short time the flames communicated with a large grocery store adjoining, belonging to Morehouse & Pierson, and that was quickly reduced to ashes. Dr. Wm H. Gale's drug store was next attacked, and destroyed, as well as Justice Godfrey's real estate office, adjoining. There is no fire apparatus in the town, and some of the citizens telegraphed to Scotch Plains and Plainfield for assistance. In the meantime the citizens formed a bucket brigade and passed water to the burning buildings, but with very little effect. At length Excelsior Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, of Scotch Plains, arrived, and was followed in a short time after by Gazelle Steam Fire Engine Company, of Plainfield, the latter having run a distance of seven miles. The firemen got promptly to work and rendered effective service. By this time the flames had reached Urmston's furniture store, and the firemen pulled down the building. This stayed the progress of the fire, and it was soon afterward entirely extinguished. A portion of the building in which the fire originated was occupied as a post office and a savings bank. The citizens furnished the firemen with a collation and thanked them warmly for the effective service they had rendered. There is no doubt that the two men who were seen running away from the building set fire to it, as Mr. Decker, the postmaster, says that an attempt was made to burn it about a year ago.

At 8:30 o'clock last night a fire broke out in two-story brickbuilding, No. 81 Greene street, owned and occupied by A. Cohenfeld as a feather manufactory. It was extinguished before any serious damage was done. The cause and insurance are both unknown.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A YOUNG LADY WHILE SINGING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Miss Mary Louise Hulburt, daughter of Rev. Victor M. Hulburt, of Hone Ridge, in this county, burst a blood-vessel in the brain while singing in the choir of the Reformed Dutch Church at that place, on Sunday morning, and expired a short time after. She was singing a duet, several of the notes of which were in a high key. She sang them in a voice unusually strong and clear, and then sank back in her brother's arms insensible, and was soon dead.

BASE-BALL.

In a game at Hartford yesterday the [illegible] Club gained a victory over the [illegible]

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

EXPERIMENTAL PROOF OF THE KINETIC THEORY OF GASES.

The Kinetic theory of gases, now generally received, assumes that the molecules of every gas are in constant motion at very high velocities, and that the pressure of any gaseous body upon the walls of the containing vessel is simply the sum total of the impulses of these molecules as they strike the walls and rebound. Many considerations render the truth of this theory highly probable; but hitherto there has not been presented any visible and experimental evidence of its truth. Certain phenomena of apparent attraction and repulsion recently brought to the notice of the Royal Society by Mr. Crookes, of London, in which the action of the efficient body seems to depend on its temperature, repelling if hot and attracting if cold, have, however, been ingeniously explained by Prof. Osborne Reynolds, of Manchester, as effects which, under the conditions of the experiments, must necessarily take place on supposition that the Kinetic theory is true, and which cannot otherwise be rationally accounted for. These experiments, therefore, furnish, very satisfactorily, the visible evidence which has been hitherto wanting.

The experiments referred to may be briefly described as follows: A very light rod of glass, with pith-balls on its ends, is suspended horizontally by a slender silken thread within a glass flask. A small quantity of water is put into the flask and boiled until all the air is expelled, and its place occupied by invisible vapor. The flask is then corked tightly and cooled, until the pressure of the remaining vapor does not exceed one-half or three-fourths of an inch of mercury. In this state of things, if the flame of a lamp or any body of high temperature, is brought near the flask, the pith-ball nearest is driven away. If, however, a mass of ice be substituted for the hot body, the same pith-ball is attracted. The experiment may be varied by employing other materials, or changing the conditions, but the result is always substantially the same. The balls, however, are more sensitive to the external influence when the tension of the vapor in the flask is low, but they continue to be affected by it until the gauge marks an inch of pressure, and the ice continues to attract even after the flame ceases to repel. Careful observation has shown the cause of this gradual loss of sensibility with increase of pressure to be the disturbing action of the currents produced by the pressure of the hot or cold body, these currents exerting a force very much superior to the very delicate one on which the phenomena in question depend.

Mr. Crookes was disposed to regard the effects here described as being due to radiation, the radiant power of the hot body being superior to that of the body acted upon, while the reverse is the case with the cold body. Prof. Osborne Reynolds, however, has shown pretty convincingly that the cause is not radiation, but evaporation and condensation. Several experiments prove this: 1. When a piece of ice is placed in contact with the flask and held there for some time, the attracted ball gradually increases in weight, by absorbing moisture, as shown by the inclination of the rod, while the other becomes dry. When, subsequently, the ice is removed the dry ball is nearly insensible to the flame, while the other is more sensitive than before. 2. When the flask is filled with vapor and no water is present, if the tension be reduced by the pump so that the vapor is no longer saturated, the balls, being dry, no longer feel the influence of the lamp, though they will still approach the ice. 3. With a perfectly dry flask, exhausted of air by the pump, neither the lamp nor the ice produces its proper effects; but, even when the tension is reduced to one-fourth of an inch, convection currents may be produced by either, which cause the lamp, when placed high, to seem to attract the balls, while the ice, similarly placed, repels them, the effects being reversed when the sources of influence are placed low.

Regarding it as thus proved that the presence of moisture in the balls is essential to the production of the phenomena in question, Prof. Osborne Reynolds accounts for the visible movements as follows: The heat of the lamp evaporates the moisture in the ball, the molecules of vapor being projected into the surrounding space by a force derived from the heat of vaporization, or what is commonly called the latent heat of the vapor. Such a projectile force cannot produce its effect without reacting equally at the same time upon the surface from which the molecule is driven off. Many such molecules simultaneously driven from such a surface must produce a sensible pressure, which, in given conditions, can be calculated. Making such a calculation from ascertained data, Prof. Reynolds concludes that at a temperature of 60° Fahrenheit the evaporation of one pound of water from a surface would be sufficient to maintain a force, equally diffused over the same surface, of sixty-five pounds in the total for one second. For mercury, under similar conditions, the force would be but six pounds; but inasmuch as the latent heat of mercury is only one-thirtieth that of water, the same expenditure of heat would maintain three times as great a force.

This explanation accounts satisfactorily enough for the apparent repulsion of the pith-balls of the experiment, by the flame. To explain the converse effect—the attraction of the balls by the ice—we have to consider that, being immersed in an atmosphere of vapor, the balls are subject to an incessant cannonade kept up by the molecules of this vapor on every side. The dynamic effect of each impulse is double that due to the direct impact of the molecule, since in rebounding it reacts with a force equal to that of the original blow. Every molecule, therefore, which is arrested by condensation exerts but half the dynamic energy it would have done if it had rebounded. The pressure of the ice causes the nearer side of the pith-ball to cool, and consequently to condense to the liquid state a portion of the molecules of vapor falling upon it, reducing thus the pressure acting on that side, while the pressure on the opposite side is maintained undiminished; the ball consequently approaches the ice. The Kinetic theory thus affords a rational and simple explanation of phenomena which without it are exceedingly perplexing.

THE OSCILLATIONS OF THE AMERICAN LAKES AND THE ELEVEN-YEAR SUN-SPOT PERIOD.

Mr. G. A. Dawson, Geologist to the B. N. A. Boundary Commission, in a communication to *Nature*, has presented the results of a comparison of the variations of level of long period in the great lakes of North America, with the variations of abundance of the spots on the sun through the period generally known as the eleven-year period. His attention seems to have been drawn to this comparison by the parallelism shown in Mr. Lockyer's book on *Solar Physics* to exist between the periods of solar energy, as denoted by the outburst of sun-spots, and the periods of maximum rainfall and cyclonic violence. The results are graphically exhibited by means of curves, the sun-spot curve being that already given by Carrington, the lake-level curve having been constructed by Mr. Dawson himself from the data furnished by Col. Whittlesey to the *Smithsonian Contributions*. The curves cover a period from 1790 to 1873, embracing seven periods of sun-spot maxima, and approaching an eighth. For the [illegible] markably with that of the sun-spots, the lake maximum falling a little behind the spot maximum; and the same is true of the minima. The fifth and seventh maxima also correspond sufficiently, but between these two, and a little earlier than the first, some cause seems to have interfered with the regular operation of the law of lake-level; and, moreover, the lake maximum which was due about 1871 seems not to have occurred. The coincidences are, however, sufficiently remarkable to justify the belief that a common cause affects both these classes of phenomena.

WHEATSTONE'S NEW PHOTOMETER.

Prof. Wheatstone exhibited recently at a soirée of the Royal Society a new form of photometer invented by him, having that character of ingenious simplicity which belongs to so many of his contrivances. The screen slides along the divided scale, and its motion causes the gradual over-lapping of two thin sliding wedges of neutral-tint glass. The light is looked at through a hole in the screen, and the motion is arrested at the moment when the light ceases to be visible. The distance of the screen from the light, combined with the reading of the scale of the darkening glasses, gives the measure of intensity.

SIMPLE AND EFFECUTAL INSULATOR FOR STATIC ELECTRICITY.

Mr. McFarlane, of Glasgow University, describes in *Nature* an insulator for static electricity, which will be found exceedingly useful for the lecture table. An insulating stem of glass is fixed upright in a sole-plate as usual, but this is surrounded by a hollow cylinder of brass two inches or upward in internal diameter, closed at the top, where it is firmly secured to the glass stem by a socket. Within this brass cylinder at the bottom is placed a circular trough of lead, supported by the brass, but not touching the stem. In this trough are placed bits of pumice-stone moistened with sulphuric acid. The effect is to absorb all the moisture of the air within the brass cylinder, and to maintain it, as well as the glass stem, perfectly dry. The efficacy of this insulation is illustrated by substituting pumice slightly dampened with water for that with which sulphuric acid has been used. With this arrangement the insulation is almost completely destroyed. Restoring the acid pumice, but not in any other way disturbing the conditions, perfect insulation is restored in less than five minutes. In order to facilitate the introduction and removal of the fragments of pumice, the lower part of the brass cylinder is made detachable, being held, when in place, by a bayonet-joint.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTIBILITY OF WOOD CHARCOAL.

The journal of the German Chemical Society makes the following statement in regard to charcoal prepared by the destructive distillation of wood: "If such charcoal, twenty-four hours after the completion of the process of preparation, is pulverized and left standing in open vessels, there occurs a gradual elevation of temperature, which, in about thirty-six hours, culminates in open combustion. If the pulverization of the coal is not made until after the lapse of three days, this phenomenon does not occur". The journal adds: "Many experiments instituted in the same direction prove that wood charcoal for something like thirty-six hours after withdrawal from the retorts continues to absorb oxygen."

ASSERTED CONTRACTION OF INDIA-RUBBER BY HEAT DISPROVED.

It has been long regarded as an anomalous fact, for which an explanation remained to be sought, that india-rubber contracts with elevation and expands with depression of temperature. At a recent soirée of the Royal Society Dr. R. Norris, of Birmingham, exhibited a variety of experiments to illustrate a form of contractive energy which manifests itself in a number of substances; and among other things he demonstrated that, though india-rubber does really contract with heat in the direction of its length, it expands in the direction of its breadth more than proportionally at the same time, so that it presents, in fact, no exception to the general law that expansion invariably accompanies elevation of temperature.

THE PHYLLOXERA VASTATRIX—A PREVENTIVE OF ITS RAVAGES.

The new vine pest, the *phylloxera*, has been recently exciting well-founded alarm in every vine-growing country in Europe. Certain American vines said not to be attacked by it have, to some extent, been introduced, but it remains to be seen whether their immunity will be permanent. Meantime an expedient said to be effectual against the spread of the pest has been discovered, which consists in strewing a layer of fine sand over the surface of the ground around the stems of the vines. The insect cannot pass the layer, and its passage from plant to plant is thus intercepted. Late advices say that this plague has made its appearance in Australia. There is hardly on record an account of so rapid a spread of so formidable a foe to the agriculturist.

GAS-LIGHTING OF RAILROAD TRAINS.

The *Polytechnisches Centralblatt*, of Leipzig, in a recent number, describes at some length a system of gas-lighting for railroad trains which has been already in operation for an entire year upon one of the most important railways of Prussia, with results entirely satisfactory. The success of this experiment will probably lead to the entire exclusion at no distant day of all forms of oil or kerosene lamps from the railways of Germany; and it is to be hoped that the example may prove contagious in England and on this side of the Atlantic.

The gas used is manufactured expressly for the purpose from oil, being a richer hydro-carbon than our common street gas. It is compressed to six atmospheres in cylindrical receivers 1.784 metres (5 feet) long, and from 0.42 to 0.51 metres (16½ to 20 inches) in diameter. If more than two receivers are to be connected, the connecting tubes are of ¼ inch bore—very strong. It being necessary that the gas as admitted to the burners should be under low pressure, a regulator is introduced intermediate between the burners and the receivers, in which the requisite low pressure is maintained so steadily that all the tremors and shocks to which the cars are subject produce no perceptible effect upon it. This regulator consists of a cast-iron circular vessel 250 mm. (10 inches) in diameter and 160 mm. (6.3 inches) in height, the open top of which is closed gas-tight by a flexible membrane loosely stretched. The middle point of this membrane is armed with a metal disk, which is connected with a lever acting on the supply-valve communicating with the gas-holder. The weight of the membrane and its connections is made sufficient to furnish all the pressure needed to maintain the efflux at the burner. When the supply in the regulator is low, the supply-valve is open in consequence of the depression of the membrane. As the gas streams into the regulator the membrane rises, and the supply-valve is gradually closed. By this automatic operation the illumination is maintained as steadily as the gas-jets in cities, and in fact even more so, though the pressure in the gas-holders, of course, steadily falls off.

The capacity of the gas-holders is from 1-6 to ¼ of a cubic metre—say 6 to 9 cubic feet—which, multiplied by the compression, 6, gives 36 to 54 cubic feet of gas at common density. The burner consumes but 26 litres (4.5 of a cu-[illegible] dimensions given above will supply a single burner for 45 to 67 hours. The intensity of the light, by photometric determination, is equal to that of 10 candles, while that of ordinary coal-gas, burned at the same rate and under similar circumstances, is but about 3½ candles. The burners in actual use give about 7-candle light; the Argand lamps usually employed give a light of only 4 candles.

The gas is so entirely free from condensible hydrocarbons that even under a pressure of 10 atmospheres it has been employed, in test experiments sufficiently continued, without leaving a perceptible residue.

The whole apparatus, except the burners and their protecting lanterns, is placed beneath the cars. There seems to be no possibility of danger attending its use, unless such as might result from explosion. Explosion could not occur from internal pressure alone. In order to test the effect of accidental rupture, charged receivers have been broken by violence, without any injurious consequence being perceptible at the distance of a few feet. That the inflaming of the escaping gas is unattended with explosion was shown by placing a receiver, similarly charged, near a portable furnace in which a fire had been kindled, and then making an opening in the receiver by the fall of a heavy weight. The outstreaming gas took fire from the furnace, and burned with a large but easily extinguished flame.

As to the economy of this system, it is proved that, disregarding the cost of equipment, gas lighting costs only about thirty per cent. the expense of oil lighting, while the quality of the light is improved nearly two-fold. But the cost of equipment is in favor of oil lighting in the ratio of 68 to 295 thalers, (say $48 to $207.) The ease and cheapness of maintenance, however, the reduced outlay necessary for repairs, the greater cleanliness, and the marked superiority of the light, are more than a compensation for this disadvantage.

This system has been patented by its originator, Julius Pintsch, of Berlin.

RESTRAINING THE ABUSE OF COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Application was made to Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, for an order prohibiting Henry H. Morange, an attorney, from circulating a statement of proceedings which he had instituted for the purpose of procuring the disbarment of an attorney named Richard B. Kelly. It appeared on the part of Kelly that the defendant Morange had caused 3,000 copies of the charges to be printed and circulated, and it was claimed on Kelly's behalf that the circulation of such charges by Morange before an opportunity had been afforded the accused to answer or refute them before the court in general term, was an abuse of the proceedings of the court, and should be prohibited. In granting the motion, Judge Donohue said: "Application is now pending to punish the respondent (Kelly) for acts alleged to be improper, and the applicant having presented the papers on such application, being his affidavit, it is alleged, is now circulating copies in that proceeding, and the respondent asks the protection of the court pending the motion, that the applicant be restrained from making use of this proceeding to injure him, until he is heard on that motion. The applicant claims that the court cannot make the order except on complaint filed. I think he is entirely mistaken. The scope of the motion is simply to protect respondent from the use of the proceedings herein for any but its legal object, until the motion is decided. In other words, that the motion shall only be used for its legitimate object—to obtain the order of the court, and not to cover the circulation of one side of the case. It seems to me such is not only in the power, but it is the duty of the court, pending proceedings, to prevent the abuse of its powers. The court fully agrees with the applicant, that if he is successful in making out the facts charged, the party guilty of them should be punished, but until the General Term acts on his motion the motion should not be made the cover for an attack. When his motion is heard and decided in his favor the court will not attempt to restrain him from publishing such result, or the causes that led to it, but until that time it will take care that the form of a motion shall not add weight to charges remaining to be examined into and not yet established. The cases cited by the applicant the court fully concurs in. This is not an application to restrain the publication of a libel, but to restrain the applicant from using the machinery of the court to circulate statements under legal investigation. Motion granted."

DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT AT NEW-BRIGHTON.

A musical and dramatic performance took place on Saturday evening, at the Pavilion Hotel, New-Brighton, Staten Island, under the direction of Jas. W. Morrissey, Treasurer of the Fifth Avenue Theatre. Miss Sara Jewett, Mr. George Clarke, and Mr. Owen Fawcett, of the Fifth Avenue Troupe, (by kind permission of Mr. Augustin Daly,) appeared as *Florence Marigold*, *Charles Cashmore*, and *Mr. Barker*, in the comedy of "My Uncle's Will." An operatic concert followed, in which Mlle. Clara Perl, Signor Orlandini, Mr. Fritch, and Miss Julia Rive appeared in a well-selected programme. The last-named lady (who is a pupil of Liszt) rendered the Rhapsodie Hongroise No. 2 of Liszt with much force and expression. The other roles were well sustained, and the affair, taken as a whole, was a success, in spite of the inclemency of the weather. Altogether, there were about 1,000 people present. The performance concluded with a grand hop, with music by the Ninth Regiment Band.

A DOCTOR'S FAMILY TROUBLES.

The case of Mrs. Philopenia Lovatt against Dr. G. W. Lovatt, between whom proceedings for divorce, on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment, are pending, was before Judge Joseph F. Daly, in Common Pleas, Chambers, yesterday, on a motion to determine the custody of their two-year-old child pending the issue of the divorce suit. The mother claims the custody of the child on the ground that the father is addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors, and violent when under their influence. These allegations were denied by affidavits on the part of the husband. Judge Daly decided that, pending the issue of the suit, the child should remain each alternate week in the custody of each parent.

A CONFIDING YOUTH.

William Brock was arrested in Jersey City last evening on charges of highway robbery and garroting. On last Friday night a country boy named Fields arrived in the city from Ellenville, and was taken in tow by two young men, strangers to him. They took him to a disreputable place of amusement known as the "Slumbo," and after the performance to the Midland Railroad yard. As soon as they entered the yard one of Fields' companions caught him by the neck and choked him, while the other searched his pockets, and robbed him of $26 40 in money and some few articles of value. Fields informed the Police, and yesterday Officer Bowe arrested Brock, who was in the employ of the Midland Railroad Company. Fields identified the prisoner, and he was held for examination.

A DANGEROUS PLACE TO SLEEP.

Charles Benners, of No. 145 East Twenty-ninth street, fell asleep on a bench in Washington square on Sunday night. During his slumbers four men upset both himself and the chair and robbed him of $2 in currency. They fled after robbing him, but one of the gang named Robert Chambers was captured, on the corner of Seventeenth street, by Officer Graham, of the Fifteenth Precinct, who was attracted to the scene by the cries of Mr. Benners. Chambers was arraigned before Justice Morgan, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, and committed in $1,000 bail for trial.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO MORRIS COUNTY, N. J.

A special messenger has been dispatched to the President, at Long Branch, inviting him, in the name of Mr. Coleman, proprietor of the Heath House, to visit Schooley's Mountain. As the President will visit Morristown on Thursday next, and as this place is distant from that, by railway, only two hours, the probability is that he will accept. With this view, arrangements are already being made by the residents and visitors of Schooley's Mountain to give the President a cordial reception.

YORKVILLE POLICE COURT.

About a year ago Mrs. O'Meara, of Tremont, agreed to allow Thomas Bartt, a butcher, at No. 921 Third avenue, to take care of her daughter, Kate, aged eleven, for a number of years. The child has since lived with Bartt, and prefers to remain with him to going back to her mother. The latter applied to Judge Smith, at his court, yesterday, to have her daughter restored to her, but he refused to interfere, and advised her to seek relief in the Supreme Court. Bartt claims that the mother is not a proper person to take care of her child, yet he cares for her in a very queer way, giving her neither schooling nor wages.

A BOLD ROBBERY.

On Sunday evening as Mr. Christian Daniel, of No. 203 Wooster street, was passing through Bleecker street a man snatched his watch and chain, and fled. Mr. Daniel started in pursuit, shouting "stop thief," and Officer Clark, of the Fifteenth Precinct, captured the runaway after a pretty sharp chase. At Jefferson Market Police Court the fellow gave his name as William McManus. He was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Morgan.

OUR INLAND SEAS.

GLIMPSES OF SCENERY AND COMMERCE.

TO THE COPPER REGIONS—PORTAGE LAKE—HOUGHTON AND HANCOCK—KEWEENAW POINT—CLIMATE AND HEALTH—THE DIVIDING LINE—RECIPROCITY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORTAGE LAKE, Mich., July, 1874.

TO THE COPPER REGIONS.

For the fifth day of our voyage there remained only the hundred miles between Marquette and Houghton. The wild, silent shore on the left, and the shoreless expanse of dark-blue water on the right, are the elements of our day's scenery. Now and then a sail or the distant smoke of a steamer attracts our attention, as they are of so much rarer occurrence than on the lower lakes. The Huron Islands, a group of beautiful verdure-clad rocks, are passed on the way. They are dreaded by the navigator when he is overtaken by a storm or fog. Beyond, on the main land, are the rugged uplift known as the Huron Mountains. Just west of the Huron Islands we pass Point Abbaye and enter Keweenaw Bay, a fine expanse of water twenty miles in length. Our steamer now heads southward to the head of the Bay, for the port of L'Ance, a small village which is the present terminus of the Marquette, Houghton, and Ontonagon Railroad. The surroundings of L'Ance are exceedingly romantic. It possesses one of the finest harbors on the lakes, being perfectly protected in all directions. Valuable iron ores are found in the mountains just behind it, and it is furnished with a commodious ore dock, at which vessels are loaded with the greatest facility directly from the cars. Fall River here enters the Bay, furnishing a finee water-power, as yet but little used. After a short delay we steam down Keweenaw Bay for Portage Entry, about twenty miles distant. On our way we pass two Indian villages situated on the opposite shores, each of several hundred inhabitants. The western village is a Roman Catholic Mission, while the eastern contains a Methodist Mission. We saw no wigwams. The houses are in the American style, some of them very comfortable. Judging by the appearance of the surrounding fields, considerable progress has been made in agriculture.

PORTAGE LAKE.

Turning very suddenly to the left, we enter a narrow channel—Portage River—a tortuous stream, difficult of navigation, bordered by marshy shores, but with wild and rugged highlands beyond. After a few miles, the river expands into Portage Lake, a very handsome sheet of water, some six or seven miles wide, and twenty in length. From its west side an arm reaches away across Keweenaw Point, originally leaving only a narrow neck connecting it with the main land, and making it really a peninsula. Last year the Portage and Lake Superior Ship Canal was finished, cutting through this neck of land. This canal is more than two miles in length, and cost two and a half million dollars. This channel, partly natural and partly artificial, twenty-four miles in length, is navigable for the largest vessels, and saves a hundred miles of distance round Keweenaw Point in going to the copper mines on the western coast, to Isle Royal, or to Duluth.

HOUGHTON AND HANCOCK.

These are the names—familiar to every dabbler in copper stocks—of two villages opposite to each other on this westward arm of Portage Lake, which has now become a river, as just described. They each contain about two thousand inhabitants, and stand close to the water on the steep declivity which rapidly rises up behind them to the height of several hundred feet. These opposite mountain sides, now nearly barren of foliage, form a deep gorge of rather grim appearance. Our steamer lands on the Houghton side, and we make our way to the hotel. But what an unwelcome surprise! Had we traveled a thousand miles toward the arctic circle, wearing overcoats, and hugging the warm side of the smoke-stack half the time, to be melted, fried, roasted at the end of the journey? A leap from the bosom of Lake Superior, never but a few degrees warmer than ice-water, to the shore glowing with the fervor of the nineties, was something more than trying, it was perilous. So, perforce, we spent the whole afternoon gazing from the shady verandas of the Douglass House, upon the novel scene, feeling that we were in the very heart of the copper regions, and, indeed, with some of the miners and their mysterious paraphernalia in plain view, and yet as unable to reach any of them as if we were the man in the moon. "Is it often so hot here?" said everybody to the clerk, and the clerk said to everybody, "Only for two or three days in the season;" and the only consolation left us foreigners was the reflection upon the singular fatality that brought us here on one of these days. But hope rose as we saw the clouds rise, and thicken, and darken in the west, and then begin to trail their rainy skirts over the mountains behind Hancock. Soon the torrents came, and for an hour the heavens were seamed with lightning flashing over our heads from ridge to ridge, and plunging into the mountain as if pursuing the miners burrowing like ants down in their deep metallic caverns. On swept the storm eastward, leaving us a glorious sunset, and, what was more welcome, if not so glorious, an atmosphere made deliciously cool and refreshing. This was our first and only specimen of a Lake Superior storm, and glad were we that it waited till we were safely ashore.

Here at the Douglass House we had the good fortune to meet an old friend, Prof. Ordway, of Boston, who, with Prof. Richards and a large party of students from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, had been spending a month in the study of mining, engineering, and geology in this delightful and practical way.

The excellent fishing to be had in the neighborhood was demonstrated at breakfast, when brook trout of most excellent flavor were so abundantly served as to constitute, in fact, the *pièce de résistance* of the meal. It was almost too much for our good friend, Mr. B., of New-York City. Under a very thin disguise of zeal for the amusement of his son, Master Louis, he hurried away in the costume of a fisherman, and we heard no more from him till just before tea, when he made his appearance, striving, by the display of his glittering trophies, to divert our attention from his dilapidated garb, in which he would hardly be recognized in Broadway. But hadn't he given Louis a grand lesson in trout fishing? And had they not also interrupted the beavers in their carpenter work?

KEWEENAW POINT.

Geographically, Keweenaw Point should rather be called a peninsula. It is a high, almost mountainous ridge, fifteen miles broad, and projecting out from the southern shore for a distance of sixty miles, in a north-eastern direction. Its general elevation may be roughly stated at six hundred feet above the level of the lake. Portage Lake, which I have already described, occupies a deep depression about the middle of this peninsula, almost severing it from the main land by its western arm, the severance having been actually completed by the cutting of the canal.

Geologically, Keweenaw Point is one of the world's wonders, the scene of the fiercest struggles of nature's grandest forces. The cleft and shattered mountains bear its history recorded in their rocky scars. We are here upon the lower courses of the earth's foundations, laid in the ages immeasurably remote, long before the Appalachians and the Rocky Mountains had lifted their crests above the primeval ocean. The outline of the story is briefly this: Here were layers of stratified sandstone of immense thickness, possibly still covered by water. These were rent by vast chasms, into which rose from beneath molten rock from the fiery depths, in many cases issuing as submarine volcanoes. The violence of the collision of these Neptunian and Plutonic forces simply defies your imagination. In the lapse of ages this torn and shattered sea-bottom emerges above the water. Ages later comes the great arctic glacier, whose marks are on all these shores, and rounds and polishes the jagged surface into the outlines it now wears. To-day we stand upon the very centre of this ancient land of fire, where the deep repose of nature seems as if it had never been broken, and we can scarce help believing that all this story of violence and fire is the wild dream of a mad geologist. But here before our eyes and beneath our feet are the sandstone ledges, cleft as with Orlando's magical sword into gashes a score of miles in length and of unexplored depth. The red gore that followed the blade curdled into the flinty trap that now constitutes the dikes—similar in material to the Palisades of the Hudson. In some instances the dikes are composed of conglomerate—a stone formed of rounded, water-worn pebbles, cemented [illegible] into a compact mass [illegible] posed of a kind of volcanic tufa or scoria, as if the molten lava had been forced out at the bottom of the sea and frittered into fragments by sudden cooling. These dikes are variously inclined, generally at a high angle to the stratification. The earth's crust has been greatly increased by these igneous rocks, the alternations of sandstone, trap, and conglomerate sometimes making an aggregate thickness of perhaps four thousand feet. In some places on the point and on the north shore, where the trap dikes have assumed the prismatic structure and the inclosing walls of softer sandstone have worn away, clustered columns of remarkable grandeur are found, strikingly reminding you of Giant's Causeway and Fingal's Cave. These dikes of trap, conglomerate, or tufa are the *lodes* of the miners, and contain the copper.

In this wild commotion there was nevertheless method and order, which we are now able to trace. A skeleton map of Lake Superior, representing merely its shores and larger islands, would be found to contain a surprisingly large proportion of lines trending north-east and south-west. Indeed Prof. Agassiz was the first to point out, as he did many years ago, the singular agreement between the bearing of the dikes and that of the shores. He ever held that the system of the dikes was the key by which the direction of the shores was to be chiefly explained, and that in cases of seeming irregular deviation from this rule the explanation could usually be found in the intersection of the dikes with each other in slightly different directions. It is noteworthy that the analysis was made upon the features of the north shore at a time when Prof. Agassiz had not visited Keweenaw Point, which so strikingly confirms his explanation since a series of parallel dikes, making the Mineral Range of the surveyors, form the vertebral column of this unique body. A glance at the map will show you that Isle Royal, fifty miles away, lies in a parallel line, and for a similar reason.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—METEOROLOGY.

The great chain of lakes, which I have called our inland seas, are remarkable for their slight elevation above the level of the sea. They may be said to lie on three terraces, Lake Superior occupying the highest, at an elevation of six hundred feet. On the next lower plane may be placed Huron, Michigan, and Erie, which do not vary among themselves perhaps by more than ten feet. The descent to this terrace, of about thirty feet, is chiefly made at the Saut, a few feet of fall being made in the course of the St. Mary's, St. Clair, and Detroit rivers. An enormous descent of more than three hundred feet is made in the short course of the Niagara River—half of it at the Falls—so that Lake Ontario lies at a level nearly four hundred feet below Lake Superior. These differences of elevation are important factors in studying the climatology of this interesting region.

A girdle of mountains closely surrounds Lake Superior, whose steeper sides face the water. For this reason, while the lake receives a vast number of tributary streams, none of them are of any considerable size or length, and most of them abound in cascades, which, however romantic, are by no means favorable to navigation. It is quite curious to note the numerous streams originating in this mountain girdle yet flowing away in all directions—southward toward the Mississippi and northward toward Hudson Bay and the Lake of the Woods.

The climate of all this region is affected greatly by the exceptionally low temperature of the water of Lake Superior. Throughout the Summer it never rises above 40° Fahrenheit—that is 10° lower than ordinary spring water, and only 8° above ice-water. Of course, bathing can never be one of the attractions of this region. In case of shipwreck, the danger of perishing from cold is one which a stranger would very likely underrate. I am told it is no uncommon thing for the thirsty sailor to dip up a pailful of water and place it on deck in the sunshine that it may get warm enough to drink. Hence, however torrid the temperature on land may be, the lake breeze must always be cool, if not decidedly chilly.

These great extremes of temperature produce peculiar atmospheric effects, such as strong refractions of light and sudden condensations of moisture. Owing to the former cause, accurate astronomical observations are often rendered impossible, while the mirage is of very common occurrence in all its varied forms. We saw ships and islands inverted and clearly imaged in the air, and on one occasion we observed, when looking across a current of warmer air, the ghost of an island laterally projected on its own level and without inversion.

The Aurora Borealis almost nightly displays its banners of light in the northern heavens, and in Winter the snows are often said to glow with crimson. We were at once struck with the increased length of the days, and can readily believe that at the Summer solstice it is possible to read ordinary print at 10 o'clock at night.

CLIMATE AND HEALTH.

The annual isothermal line of 40°, in its sweep across the Continent from Alaska to the mouth of the St. Lawrence, suffers a great deflection southward, and at its extreme curve passes through Lake Superior. The average temperature is, therefore, the same as at St. Petersburg. Still there are other important factors of climate which have not yet been fully investigated in this region.

Winter comes early, and stays late. Scarcely more than half the year is available for navigation, and railroad transportation suffers much from snow. Winter usually begins suddenly with a heavy fall of snow before the ground has been frozen to any considerable depth, and as the snow lingers till April the soil is never deeply frozen as in lower latitudes, so that the moment the snow melts in the Spring vegetation, which has been simply suspended and not Winter-killed, is ready at once to spring forth in vigorous life. The Winters here, it is argued, are extremely favorable for Winter wheat—more favorable, I should think, than the soil.

As to the healthfulness of the climate, my rapid observations scarcely justify an expression of opinion. One thing is quite certain, there can be little danger of malaria. The appearance of the adult population is certainly a favorable showing, while the the children, with which the mining villages literally swarm, look particularly round and rosy.

The uniform temperature of the Winter, it is asserted, renders the shores of Lake Superior an inviting refuge for persons of pulmonary tendencies, and to such Marquette has been especially commended, and many of this class have been led to take up their permanent residence there. However this may be, I am constrained to say, by way of warning, that although the weather has been peculiarly favorable during our voyage, we, in July, have experienced such sudden and extreme changes of temperature as must unavoidably tax very severely a delicate or exhausted system. We found almost daily need for Winter clothing, and almost every evening we had the heat turned into the cabin, and yet a half-hour's walk on shore would produce profuse perspiration.

THE DIVIDING LINE.

Geology predestinates the fate of nations. Emigration, it is said, moves within certain parallels of latitude, but where such cases are well marked, it will be generally found that these parallels happen to coincide with lines of similar geological structure. The chain of our inland seas occupies a depression, or valley, of slight depth, but of immense length, lying approximately at right angles with the general direction of the Rocky Mountain Chain, and dividing the eastern half of North America into two parts. This is no imaginary line settled by astronomical observation, or by a boundary commission; it is a natural line, which has been from the beginning, and will be to the end, a prime factor in modifying the distribution of population, and in molding the commercial growth of the continent. No one can travel for any considerable distance along this line, especially if he carries with him any adequate knowledge either of the historic associations of the scenes he visits, or of the physical geography of the country, without being forcibly impressed with the thought that he is following a great dividing line. The territory north of this line is, geologically, the early formed part of the continent, the rugged realm of granite and highly metamorphic rocks, while immediately on the south begins a new order of things, sedimentary beds of later formation extending in a long succession toward the south. Hence a difference of soil, and consequent difference of vegetable and animal life.

The story of the Indian tribes—mainly a story of strife—whether told under the name of history or romance, gathers itself chiefly along this line, the tribes of the North being traditionally the enemies of the tribes of the South. Along this line the earliest penetration into the very heart of the American Continent was made by Europeans—the trapper in pursuit of furs, and the Jesuit inspired with the hope of Christianizing the Aborigines. Following in their footsteps came the [illegible] from Normandy, in Old France, and established themselves along this line as the southern boundary of New France, as they called it. Following them, in turn, came the Britons, with much zeal for the fur trade, but little for the missionary work, and in the subsequent struggle for supremacy, the old battles of centuries ago, between the Saxons and the Normans, were fought over again along this line. A quarter of a century after our grandfathers had settled our differences with Great Britain concerning our Atlantic border, our fathers were obliged to point out this also as a line which must be equally respected. But no less in these times of peace is the reality of this line kept constantly before your eyes as you voyage up the lakes and their connecting straits. If you hear the eagle scream on one shore, its echo comes back from the other, changed into the growl of the lion. Opposite promontories taunt each other with bunting of different colors, and piles of ready shot are moldering to rust beside guns which for an age have been taking silent aim at each other, while here and there the rakish form of a revenue cutter, lying idly about, or the sharp eyes of a Custom-house officer, scanning any accidental package you may happen to carry as you step on either shore, all keep vividly before you the fact that you are on a dividing line.

You are impressed also with the curious spectacle of two nations, speaking the same language, and respecting essentially the same laws, carrying on, in sight of each other, two lines of commerce which are as essentially coastwise, and as completely separated from each other, as if this chain of lakes and rivers were as broad as the Pacific Ocean. Any serious and philosophical project for the absorption of the Dominion must carefully consider how this old geological line of the rocks has repeated and perpetuated itself in the structure of human history, in which at least these nationalities have been chief actors.

RECIPROCITY.

Indeed you are almost tempted to wonder that so long ago, by international treaty, the neutralization of our inland seas was agreed upon, and has since been maintained. That a treaty of reciprocity should not be formed, not only protecting but encouraging international commerce on such broad and liberal principles as might be mutually profitable to both countries, is positively discreditable to the intelligence and enterprise of the age. The Dominion of Canada is rich in lumber, in furs, and in minerals of great variety and value, all of which we need, and for which we possess the most acceptable commodities that she could ask in return. Trade, like water, when unrestricted, will find the most natural channels.

In another and concluding communication, I shall speak of the copper and silver mines of Lake Superior.

BROWNLOW'S BROTHER.

Senator Brownlow has a brother who seems, in his way, to be about as eccentric as he. At the late election in Tennessee he was a candidate for County Register, and issued an address to his fellow-citizens containing the following minute statements concerning himself and his opponents:

"I am a Tennesseean by birth, and all that this word implies. I am fifty-nine years old, and have been living in the State and in the county thirty-five years, laboring in your midst as an humble mechanic, until I am broke down. Some seven years ago I lost my wife; she left me with five orphan children to take care of. I married the second wife, and she is weakly. My friend, Mr. Jarvis, is a man of property. He owns two farms on the Cherokee, and has had this little office twelve months, and during that time he has been keeping school at Bell's school-house, and hired Mr. Charles Dosser to attend to his business in this office. He has five more months to teach at Bell's, in order to make out his school, and now has one Vinete Zine, of index notoriety, as his deputy, and will continue said Zine if elected. Now, fellow-citizens, is it fair for this man Jarvis to grab it all? Sun, stand thou on Mount Gibeon, high in the heavens; and thou, moon, in the Valley of Agalon, and witness, if you please, the entire annihilation and everlasting destruction of all who may dare oppose those modern Joshuas on their onward march to this little office. Be ashamed, and get out of the old man's way, and give it to me for one term, and then you may fight over it hereafter. Now, Calvin Jones, take a seat and sit down, cross your legs, and don't be uneasy. You came out for this office two months after I did; why are you so anxious for me to quit and let you run? Sit still; you know that I can beat you two to one in an even race. Now, Mr. Jones, this office would be an injury to you; you are worth some $3,000 or $4,000, a first-rate farm in the Greasy Cove and a good farm on the Cherokee. You had better be breaking up your ground for wheat. Now, fellow-citizens, my habits: I am a sober man; I am a moral man; as for honesty, I am as honest as the times will admit of. If I am your choice, I will attend to business closely."

MORE CALIFORNIA WHEAT ESTIMATES.

The Sacramento *Union*, of Aug. 3, says: "The surplus wheat of California is variously estimated this year at from 16,000,000 to 20,000,000 centals. It is likely to fall below rather than rise above 16,000,000 we think. That would be equal to 26,000,000 and odd bushels; equal to a fraction less than 14,000,000 English hundred weight, at the rate of 112 pounds each. Last year all British ports took of all foreign countries 47,000,000 hundred weight of wheat; equal to about 90,000,000 bushels. It is not likely, from all present appearances and opinions of the press as to the harvest of the world, that the demand in England will this year exceed that of last year. If this is so, and if we have as much as 16,000,000 centals to spare, California will be able to supply three-tenths of the English demand, leaving to all the rest of the world to supply the other seven-tenths. As it is seldom that we have as good a season for wheat as this has been, and as there is a prospect of rates ruling so low as to cut down the profits of the farmers to little or nothing, would it not be a wise policy for all of them who can to hold over the bulk of their crops for another year? There would be the loss of the use of so much money, and some wastage besides, but there is also a prospect of short crops and double prices next year. In this State wheat does not deteriorate in quality by being kept a year in the warehouse, if the warehouse is proof against the rains. It is noticeable that the farmers are erecting a large number of new warehouses in many parts of the State. This is a wise movement. They will be needed hereafter as well as now. For many years wheat is to be the staple agricultural product of California, and the warehouse is the farmer's protection against the monopolists. They should own and control their own storage facilities."

A GRANGERS' RAILWAY.

A movement to secure the building of a Grangers' Railway from East to West is referred to in the following terms by the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* of the 7th inst.: "Yesterday a meeting was held in this city, which was composed of Eastern, Western, and Southern capitalists, and in which there was great unanimity in the project. Whether the meeting was composed entirely of Grangers or not cannot be stated, so quiet was the matter kept. There is abundant capital and all the influence necessary, the movers say, to make the scheme a success, and no efforts will be spared. It is proposed to make a through double-track line from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It is not proposed, however, to construct it all the way, but by connections that the projectors know they can get to accomplish their purpose. Whether the Boston scheme has anything to do with this cannot yet be learned, but it is believed that it has. Numerous 'excursion' parties have been visiting Illinois recently, and it is given out that the object is to investigate into the feasibility of the matter. The gentlemen now here will remain for several days, and will probably hold another meeting to-day, at which a delegation expected from the Pacific coast may be present. It is noticeable that several of the Eastern railroad kings are in Chicago."

OBJECTIONABLE POSTAL CARD.

The Meadville (Penn.) *Republican* of the 7th inst says: "United States Commissioner Force on Tuesday issued a warrant for the arrest of one W. W. Ingram, of New-York, charged by Postmaster Vincent, of Waterford, with depositing a postal card at that office, addressed to a young lady at Meadville, containing scurrilous and indecent language. Deputy Marshal Rouse arrested Ingram in this city Tuesday evening, and on Wednesday morning a hearing was had before Commissioner Force, at the office of District Attorney Henderson, in this city, F. L. Blackmarr, Esq., appearing in behalf of the Government, and E. Church, Esq., for the defense. The evidence was so positive that the Commissioner felt warranted in holding Ingram in $3,000 bail for his appearance at Pittsburg at the session of the United States Court in October. Ingram gave bail in the amount specified, and was released. The case is one which will attract a great deal of attention here, and has been the subject of considerable gossip for the past two days."

SOUTH CAROLINA CROPS.

The Columbia *Union-Herald*, of the 8th inst., says that the reports from all parts of the State of South Carolina are favorable to an abundant crop of cotton and the cereals. The season everywhere has been most auspicious, and the most cheerful look possesses the prospect if the devouring worm will just dispense with his services this year.

THE LYON MONUMENT.

Major John C. Vogel, of St. Louis, has received a letter from the War Department, dated Aug. 4, to the effect that on the day previous the President approved Mr. A. Druiding's design for a monument in St. Louis to Gen. Nathaniel Lyon. According to the contract the monument is to be finished by Sept. 1, and it is expected to unveil and inaugurate it [illegible]

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE BLACKS AND THE UNION.

THE DEMOCRATIC PROGRAMME AS ANNOUNCED BY BEN H. HILL, OF GEORGIA.

Hon. Ben H. Hill made a speech "to a very large audience at the Court-house" in Athens, Ga., on the 1st inst., in the course of which he thus announced the new programme of the Southern Democracy:

"In the first place, organize thoroughly, and make the white people a unit. As I have always told you, here lies our final salvation. There ought to have been no white man on the other side in 1867 and 1868; but there is less excuse now than then. The present issue is upon a social question, and it is wholly wanton and wicked, and is not necessary to restore the Union. Require every white man on this issue to take his social place. In the second place, deal kindly with the negroes. They are not to blame for this iniquity. They are the poor, ignorant tools of wicked men. They are to be the chief sufferers, if this bill (Civil Rights) shall become a law. All our progress in devising means to educate them will come to an end, and they will suffer in a thousand ways. As far as you can, reason with them and show them their true interest and best friends. If they will not see you will have done your duty. Many, perhaps, will see, and aid us in saving them and ourselves, as well as our country generally. In the third place, for God's sake and your country's, stop the habit of sending men to Congress who have no qualification for the place but the impudence to beg for it and the shamelessness to trade for it! I make no allusion to any one. I am speaking of a great evil. The begging, trading, and scrambling for Federal offices by Southern white men, which we all see and witness at every recurring election is disgracing us as a people. I have no respect for a Southern man who seeks a Federal office. He is a criminal who seeks or holds one to gratify a personal vanity. Public office is not private property, nor for personal compliment. You have no right, as a true patriot, to vote for a man because he is your relative or your friend. Public office is a public trust, and you prostitute this great trust of suffrage committed to you when you vote for a man to execute such a trust for any reasons other than qualification. There is no hope for the South in future, unless we can have ability in Congress. Sycophants, clever fellows, personal friends, kinfolks, hungry office-seekers, can never save you, but will degrade you more and more. If our people cannot get out of the habit of voting for a man for high office simply because of personal feelings or personal importunities, it is utterly idle and vain to talk about providing a remedy for any evil, present or to come. There is a fearful responsibility on Georgia now. Our State is the freest of all the Southern Confederate States. Of the seven States first organized as the Confederacy, Georgia is the only one now free enough to choose her own Representatives to Congress. Mississippi has one able member. But Georgia is now choosing members, not only for herself, but for nearly all her Confederate sisters. Louisiana and South Carolina hold up their fettered hands and pray you to send men to Congress who can vindicate our common dead, justify our common living, and inspire hope for our common children! They are powerless and we are free. Shall we forget them? * * * The South has done nothing to be ashamed of. She has never been faithless to the Constitution. There had never been an hour when she was not satisfied with the Union, according to the Constitution. She had seceded solely because the North was faithless to that Constitution. And, while secession was abandoned and slavery was abolished, and while we submitted to all laws, right or wrong, it was well for the Northern people to understand that any Union in fact, not according to the Constitution, was a Union of force, and would never be a Union of consent. There were just causes for a hundred wars in reconstruction, and we would not be entitled to the respect of mankind, or of our own children, if we were to furnish any reason for submitting to it except that of helplessness. A Union according to the Constitution—the same in all respects for Georgia and Massachusetts—we of the South would consent to, live in, glory in, and die for! But a Union which makes Massachusetts a master and Georgia a vassal, we will never consent to, and only submit to while we are powerless."

TROUBLES OF INDIANA DEMOCRATS.

Hon. Michael C. Kerr is finding his position as candidate of the Democrats for Congress in the Third District of Indiana beset with difficulties. Hon. Simeon K. Wolfe, the present Democratic incumbent, especially, is making it uncomfortable for him, and the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, the organ of the party in the State, has felt called upon to rebuke Mr. Wolfe for his interference. That paper says: "Even the short taste of political power which Hon. S. K. Wolfe has had, during his brief and useless course at the national capital, has been sufficient to give him this sense of ownership in the district he represents, and now, when the people have concluded to nominate an abler and better man to take his place, he assumes their action to be something of the nature of an insult—a direct personal injury. He is so far infatuated with his own importance and the littleness of the principles which he has been supposed to represent, that he has actually come forward to oppose the candidate of his party in the Third District. He has been so inexpressibly mean as to carry private malice into his public actions; and because he has been defeated for a nomination he wants to see the party defeated in an election. In the name of every manly and honorable sentiment, such a fellow ought to be rebuked by the Democrats of the Third District. There ought to be a general Wolfe hunt in that part of the State. He will learn in time that he has made a fatal mistake in sacrificing his reputation to gratify a petty pride. Mr. Wolfe was chosen to fill Mr. Kerr's place when the latter was put upon the State ticket, in 1872, as representative at large. He was elected, of course, in his strong Democratic district, and Mr. Kerr shared the defeat of the party throughout the State. But it is time for Hon. S. K. Wolfe to learn that he has not succeeded to Mr. Kerr's abilities or reputation because he has been rattling around in that gentleman's place for some time."

IOWA CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

The Des Moines *State Journal*, a leading Republican journal in Iowa, says: "The gentleman who is the candidate of the Republicans of the Third District, for Congress, Judge Granger, of Allamakee County, is at present on the Circuit Bench. He has the name and standing of a man of the right kind for a good Congressman. That he was successful over so strong and popular a man as Judge Cooley is evidence that he has merit and strength. The Republican sentiment of the State was generally and heartily in hope that Mr. Cooley would be chosen, and there will be as general regret that he was not. But Judge Granger is well qualified and deserving, and will make the party in that doubtful district a capable and worthy leader. Judge Oliver, nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Ninth District, well deserved the honor of a nomination by acclamation. With the exception of Frank Palmer, no man has ever before received this mark of high commendation in the State of Iowa. Judge Oliver, first as a member of the Legislature, next by four years' service in the Senate, established a fine reputation as a legislator. Afterward elected to the District Bench, he established an equally fine reputation as a jurist. He is personally popular with the people, and all who know him have confidence both in his honesty and ability."

CONVENTIONS ON WEDNESDAY.

Political conventions are to be held Wednesday, 12th inst, in Massachusetts, Indiana, and Michigan. In Massachusetts the Labor Reformers will meet in Framingham Grove; in Indiana the Grangers will hold a special convention to nominate a candidate for Secretary of State, in place of Noyes S. White, declined; and in Michigan the Anti-prohibitionists will meet in Detroit. The call for the last-named convention says: "Returns from all parts of the State show a lively and intelligent interest among all classes in favor of the license system as the best method of regulating the liquor traffic. The coming convention is expected to give definite and decided expression to this sentiment, and its influence will depend upon its numbers and the spirit manifested. Hence the importance of a large turn-out. This must be apparent without further remarks."

THE TEXAS FAILURE.

The New-Orleans *Times*, a Democratic paper, is chagrined at the failure of the attempt at Democratic Government in Texas. It says: "The new State Government of Texas, which went into office under most favorable auspices, seems to have fallen under a cloud. We have not seen specific causes assigned for the dissatisfaction, but we notice in many of the Texas papers a great and vigorous howl about it, the only point we can gather being that Coke, the Governor, has failed to do a great many things which he ought to have done, and is charged with being a 'moldy duffer,' without sufficient force and ability to maintain the laws and keep down the too exuberant outlaws in certain portions of the State. The failure of the great International Railroad is also charged indirectly to him, with how much justice we are not able to say."

SOUTH CAROLINA POLITICS.

The Columbia (S. C.) *Union-Herald* says: "It is worthy of remark that United States Senators Robertson and Patterson, with all our Representatives—Elliott, Rainey, Ransier, Wallace, and Cain—are opposed to the renomination of Gov. Moses, under any circumstances. This means business. There must be something in the very air of Washington hostile to the re-election of the Governor."

In this connection may be given this brief extract from a speech delivered by Judge T. J. Mackey, in York County, S. C., a few days ago: "I advocate reform through Republican nominations if we can, but against them if we must. Four or five weeks ago I visited Washington, and at the suggestion of a distinguished Republican Senator, called upon President Grant. Hardly had I taken a seat before he asked, 'What do you mean by such a Government as you have in South Carolina?' I replied, 'I hope that you do not mean that I support it in its iniquity?' 'I mean that all Republicans are responsible, unless it is checked at the ballot-box,' replied the President. And while the President speaks calmly of all the great battles he fought, or the most stirring events of the war in which he participated, yet when I talk to him of South Carolina, [illegible]

EASTERN UTAH.

RESOURCES OF THE TERRITORY.

WYOMING—ITS SOIL, MINERALS, AND GRASSES—SCENERY ALONG THE RAILROAD—PECULIARITIES OF THE COUNTRY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OMAHA, Sunday, Aug. 2, 1874.

The tourist leaving Ogden for the Atlantic coast will anticipate much pleasure from his trip should he consult his guide-book, as that specifies several remarkable scenes which he will behold, and describes them in adjectives of the most glowing character. When they present themselves, however, the close observer will find that these scenes do not even approach the description given of them, and that they are, perhaps, totally distinct from the type of beauty accorded to them.

The first illustration of this is the Devil's Gate, nine miles from Ogden. Though referred to as a "wild, grand opening or gate in the mountains, and most impressive by its rugged sublimity," one soon sees that it is a mere passage through a hill, varying from three to eight hundred feet high, and rendered picturesque by the low shrubbery, principally maple and oak, and the sunflowers, lark-spurs, and a species of gentian, which grow where the rocks are disintegrated enough to form a soil. The Weber River, which passes through this gate, presents quite a respectable array of turbulent, whitish-yellow wavelets, considering its width and depth, and this gives the cut an appearance not uninteresting. This gate received its name because the ox-drivers, who crossed the country in early days, could not pass the stream without bridging it—a sequence they thought was the work of the Plutonian King to protect the Mormons. Leaving this, our route laid through the Weber Valley, a very narrow region, surrounded on one side by sage-clad hills, and on the opposite by the snow-crested Wahsatch Range. I saw almost everywhere the foresight and industry of the Mormons, evidenced by the stores of water held in reservoirs or lakes, and the small ditches which led from them in all directions. The view here was decidedly rural and most pleasing, from the richness of the verdure apparent everywhere. The cottages seen were only one-story high, and generally built of adobé, and in several instances were surrounded by flower gardens, which gave them an air of comfort and refinement not expected from such people. Here, as well as in other rural districts of Utah, the number of children to each house was a conspicuous feature of the landscape, and did they possess the intelligence one would desire to behold in them, they would be a pleasing adjunct, but they seemed, to me at least, the offspring of passion rather than love, and hence lost their attractiveness.

After running through this vale we entered another cañon, and again encountered an object recalling his sable majesty. This is the Devil's Slide, but where the appropriateness of the name comes from I could not see. It is merely two low, thin walls of granite, about ten or fifteen feet apart, and probably two feet high, which run parallel from the upper slope of a hill to the river. The interval between the walls is filled with stunted shrubbery, so that "auld Nick" could not slide upon it even in Winter. This strange phenomena was formed by the erosion of the mountains under the influence of water and storms in the post-glacial period, when the gate through the mountain was in process of construction by the heavy volumes of water seeking a passage to the west.

The next scene beyond this of any importance is Pulpit Rock, so called from its resemblance to the rostrum of the minister, though it is said to have received its cognomen from the fact that Brigham Young delivered his first sermon in Utah from it. This is rather an improbable tale, as the Prophet was never lively enough to have climbed up this granitic mass, and it would certainly have been anything but decorous for him to be elevated to it by climbing on the shoulders of his followers—a feat necessary for him to reach it. For several miles after leaving this rock every prominent bowlder seems to have a name, for the conductor pointed out to me in rapid succession Tower Rock, Sentinel Rock, Steam-boat Rock, the Devil's Teapot, and several others, each named by some imaginative pioneer who was indifferent to euphonious sound or the appropriateness of words in many cases. Of the preceding the most prominent is Steamboat Rock, having a height of 1,500 feet, and a length of about 3,000 feet. It bears a general resemblance to a river steamer, though to discover this it must be seen in profile. One of the most interesting scenes on the route through Utah is Echo Cañon, a narrow passage winding between two ranges of hills varying from five hundred to a thousand feet in height, and formed of huge metamorphic rocks, which loom up in all their rugged barrenness for a distance of four miles. Many of them have been hurled from their places by the process of disintegration, and they lie in towering, broken masses along the base of the cliffs, and are partially imbedded in shrubbery, which relieves somewhat their rude aspect. This cañon is famous in the history of Utah as being the place selected by the Mormons to destroy Johnston's army, should it attempt to penetrate to their city. One of their means to accomplish this was to erect barricades of rocks on the highest bluffs and hurl them on the Federal troops should they attempt to enter the narrow passage beneath. Were this Tyrolean system of warfare adopted it would have proved a decided failure, as plenty of space remained for the troops to deploy between the bluffs and the opposite hill. Night coming on after leaving this place, all other prominent scenery in Eastern Utah was concealed from us, for on awaking the next morning we found ourselves in Wyoming. We stopped to breakfast at Evanston, a lively town of eight or nine hundred inhabitants, situated on Bear River, and within four miles of the Utah frontier. This is the great coal depot of the West, as some very fine mines are worked in the vicinity. They are situated two miles from the town, with which they are connected by a railroad; but though four or five veins have been discovered, only two are at present working, owing to a fire. This coal is sold at three dollars per ton at the mines, but in Omaha and Council Bluffs it brings four times that sum. These mines are very extensive, and will be able to supply the Western country for many years to come. The railroad managers propose to test the coal in the rolling mills which they contemplate building in Evanston. The country adjoining this town is well adapted for grazing, but the lightness of the soil forbids any agricultural industry, except in the most limited sense, and that along the banks of small streams. To the south, however, almost 160 miles, some fine farming country is found, and this the people of Evanston are unsuccessfully struggling to tap with a narrow-gauge railroad. Were this region opened up the western portion of Wyoming should become an excellent business centre, and South-western Idaho an excellent resort for invalids, as its numerous sulphur and soda springs are said to contain high curative qualities. It is also well stocked with fish and game.

Leaving Evanston, the attention of the tourist is attracted to Bald Mountain, a dome-shaped ridge rising high above the rolling plateau, and Fremont's Peak, the highest point in this section of the Territory. A few miles onward, and the artemisian plains, so wearisome to the eye from their whitish, alkaline soil and paucity of vegetation, are encountered, and over these the train runs the entire day. The first object to engage one's eye is the Church Buttes, a mass of sediment, supposed to bear a general resemblance to a primitive ecclesiastical edifice: but from this place to Green River nothing is seen to relieve the monotony of the landscape. Green River Station is, however, one of the most interesting points on the overland journey, owing to the peculiar formation of the country surrounding it. When the train dashes into this town numerous bells are clanging all over the place, announcing that passengers can procure breakfast at every house, as the clangor proceeds from all, and each sign-board specifies that the matutinal meal costs only the small sum of fifty cents. Each proprietor attempts to draw custom according to nationality, for "Deutsches Gast-haus," "English Chop-house," and a "Square Meal"—a peculiarly Western expression—glare in large black letters on a canvas background over the portals of several houses, while others merely announce that lunch-baskets are filled. As the greater number of travelers stop at the railroad restaurant, it may be asserted that more metal is wasted in this town than in any other on the continent. This bell advertising commences the moment you enter Nevada, thence continues until you reach Omaha, but it seems to be most general through Wyoming. In front of one house may be seen a burly Teuton in shirt, overalls, and slippers, paying equal attention to his pipe and bell, and next door to him a frowsy woman ringing away for dear life, and changing the bell from hand to hand according as each becomes fatigued. This bronze clangor becomes most disagreeable after a while, as it recalls all the worst features of dining on the frontiers. This town has at present a population of 400, who are entirely dependent on the railroad for support, as the surrounding country for quite a distance produces no vegetation higher than artemisia, so that it is useless either for grazing or agricultural purposes. Its highest use seems to be to furnish paleontologists with fossil animals, and to teach them how nature varies her fauna in different epochs.

Two miles from the town are a couple of bluffs of sedimentary formation, composed principally of argillaceous shale, which are full of petrified bones and a small species of tertiary fish. The shales containing the imprints of the pisces are sold by a vendor of geological curiosities, who charges from fifty cents to $1 for a scrap a few inches in length, embellished with the icthye portrait. This fellow is quite a curiosity in his way, for he patters mineralogy with a glibness most unexpected, and indulges in geological speculations as readily as any scientist. These attainments he has learned from Profs. Hayden, Marsh, and others who have visited the Territory in the interest of science. He says his name is a Christian one, but that he is known as "Old Mortification or Putrification" by the people of the town, owing to his business of collecting fossils. He represents the country for an area of many miles around to be naught but a vast burial ground for the animals of past ages, and entirely unfit for human habitation.

One remarkable phenomenon brought to my attention here was the apparent proximity of distant objects. I was asked to guess the distance to a certain point, and what I took to be only six or seven miles off, was actually forty, in a straight line, by the surveyor's instruments; and another place which I estimated to be half a mile away proved to be three miles. This delusion is caused by the clearness of the air, an effect which seems to be most striking in Colorado, Wyoming, and Utah.

Carmichael's Cut, a few miles beyond the preceding station, is pointed out to the tourist, by the conductor, as a spot worthy of his attention, it being composed of shales, so impregnated with oil that when placed in the fire they burn with a brilliant flame and great heat. Some enterprising merchants are now considering the propriety of constructing mills to crush this rock in order to extract the oil it contains. As this cut is three thousand feet long and from five to twenty feet high, and is said to yield one hundred gallons of oil to the ton of rock, the prospect would seem to be a profitable one. Fifty-one miles from Green River are the Black Buttes, a series of elevated, rounded knolls or low hills, covered with the Western juniper, which casts a dark shadow on the ground, and thus gives the name to this landmark. This was the first timber I saw in the Territory, nor did any other present itself until we reached the Black Hills, in the vicinity of Laramie, except the few poplars and amantaceous trees skirting the borders of streams. As we approached Table Rock I noticed the prairie-dog towns for the first time. As we rushed past them the little, careless fellows would sit up on their haunches with a pert, inquiring look. In the evening we reached Creston, a small hamlet named from its position on the summit of the Rocky Mountains; for two miles west of it the waters begin to divide, some flowing toward the Atlantic and others to the Pacific coast. At midnight we reached Fort Steele, a small hamlet which had been raided on by Sioux the previous day.

The next morning we were dashing over the Laramie Plains, the finest grazing country in Wyoming. These were spotted with immense herds of antelopes, horned cattle, and horses, which looked like coppices at a distance. The Laramie Plains extend from the Black Hills to the Medicine Bow range, a width of about thirty miles, and they have a length of perhaps one hundred miles, and they are covered with a short but succulent grass, which cattle devour with avidity, and as it cures on the stalk, it furnishes the only pabulum they require the year around. Great as are the number of cattle, they could support ten times the number, and as they are open to all persons for grazing purposes, they offer an excellent opportunity for enterprising men to engage in a profitable business. All the expense attending stock-raising here, is the capital invested at first, and a herdsman to look after the cattle, and this latter is a very small item. It is estimated by good judges that a man can more than treble his stock in two years, as the cows are very prolific. The cattle that thrive best here are the cross between the Texan and some blooded variety, as the former imparts the activity necessary for the procuring of food, while the latter gives flesh and weight.

Besides this section there are many others in the Territory well adapted to grazing, one of the most important being that adjacent to the Wind River, which is about 100 miles from the railroad. Were the Indians kept out of this region it would be the resort of herds of lowing cattle, and be dotted with fruitful farms, while the precious and useful minerals would employ a large population. It is very interesting also to the sportsman, being well stocked with game; and beneficial to the invalid because of its numerous thermal springs, grand scenery, and bracing mountain air.

Laramie City, situated in the midst of the plains of the same name, has a population of about 2,000, and is well supplied with churches, schools, societies, and newspapers.

One bad feature in the Territories called to my notice here, is the number crowding into towns to engage in business, leaving the country which must yield the wealth unsettled, for the population of Wyoming will hardly exceed 8,000, yet if leading citizens do not exaggerate, over half this number is located in the towns. The consequence is, as a matter of course, that business is dull with many, because there are not inhabitants enough to keep all engaged.

By 5 P. M. we reached Sherman, the highest point on the road, being 8,232 feet above the level of the sea. It is only notable for its altitude, and is containing some repair shops. From this point down to Cheyenne the grade descends from seventy to ninety-six feet per mile. This country presents a splendid appearance in Summer, as the grasses grow in tropical luxuriance, and the preceding flatness becomes transformed into undulating plateaus, a change most agreeable to the eye. At Cheyenne City the country becomes somewhat level again. Yet the descent into Nebraska is decidedly marked. This place was once notorious for its blacklegs, gamblers, and murderers, but it is to-day one of the quietest spots in the West. Of course, a few roughs thrive there yet, but they are so overawed that they dare not indulge their propensities. It is estimated that it has a population of two thousand, exclusive of the garrison, and does as much business as any city of its size in the West. It supports one newspaper and two churches; and, being the capitol, is the home of all the Federal officials, therefore important. Some good agricultural land lies not far from it, and this is of material benefit.

It was long after midnight ere one of the most terrific thunder-storms I had ever seen allowed us to go to sleep, and then we slept soundly until called to breakfast on the plains of Nebraska next morning.

A SPECK OF WAR IN THE EAST.

A letter from Constantinople in the *Neue Freie Presse* says that serious differences have arisen between Turkey and Egypt, owing to the efforts of the Khédive to obtain possession of Crete. "When," observes the correspondent, "Mehemet Ali became ruler of Egypt, his sagacious mind at once perceived that in order to maintain himself and his successors in power a strong naval force as well as an efficient army would be necessary. His repeated attempts, however, to acquire Crete, Rhodes, Cyprus, and the Morea, with the above object—all these places affording excellent harbors and forests, with abundant supplies of wood suited for ship-building—completely failed. His successors allowed the fleet which he had formed to fall into decay, and cared but little for harbors and forests; the present Viceroy was the first to take up Mehemet Ali's plan of establishing an efficient fleet, and he now strives to obtain the necessary harbors by annexing Crete, which is in his immediate neighborhood. The Mohammedan population of the island, too, would gladly accept the Egyptian rule, as it hopes by this means to obtain more efficient assistance against the pretensions of the Christian inhabitants than can be afforded by the Turkish Government. Nubar Pasha has long endeavored to obtain the island for his master by diplomatic means, and this was one of the reasons of his dismissal, as the Porte would not hear of any enlargement either of the fleet or the territory of Egypt." The correspondent adds that the Turkish Government has as yet taken no notice of the repeated demand of the powers that in all trials which affect the immovable property of foreigners a dragoman from the embassy of the state to which the foreigner belongs should be allowed to be present at the tribunal to protect his interests. This privilege, says the correspondent, is already allowed to certain of the powers by the capitulations, but the Porte now seems disposed to abolish it. The powers, however, will under no circumstances permit this, as the Turkish tribunals are still so corrupt and ignorant that it is impossible to rely on an impartial judgment in cases where a foreigner is concerned. As an instance of the general corruption of the Turkish Administration, the correspondent points to the recent contracts made for the supply of 800,000 rifles, of Krupp guns, and of iron-clad frigates, "which," he says, "were signed after considerable sums for 'commission' had been divided between the Minister and the ladies of the Sultan's harem. Such contracts are made without considering whether the articles are required by the state, whether they are offered at an exorbitant price, or whether the State is rich enough to pay for them. The rifles and guns are not issued to the army, but laid up in store, where they are allowed to rust until fresh supplies are called for in obedience to the Sultan's caprice or a harem intrigue. * * * The arsenal, whose establishment cost millions, and for whose maintenance large sums are appropriated yearly, is not as efficient as an ordinary factory, and it may be safely asserted that the repair of a single rifle in the arsenal costs more than the equipment of a whole company does in any other European state."

HOW A CONVICT ESCAPED.

How a prisoner managed to escape from the work-house of the Pittsburg, Penn., is told by the *Dispatch* of that city as follows: "The bars of the convict's cell had been sawed through, so as to admit of their being taken out. Through these the man, who had a long sentence to serve, escaped. The cutting had been done so carefully and cleanly, and so perfect was the work, that the bars were found replaced in their former position, though 'the bird had flown.' After leaving his cell the prisoner went through the corridor into another portion of the prison. Here he took off the lock of the clothes-room door and entered. Apparently he had been in no hurry to leave, for he tried on several suits of clothes, and finally took Dr. Frank Cooper's as those best suited to his taste and person, and left the place."

THE BRUSSELS CONFERENCE.

The novel and questionable principle of limited liability in war, says the *Saturday Review*, is not likely to be established in the face of Lord Derby's judicious protest. The members of a joint stock company in recent times are not liable for the debts of the association beyond the amount of their uncalled capital. The creditor has full warning of the extent of responsibility of the shareholders, and he has no reason to complain of being compelled to resort for a remedy to his demand on the corporate fund. It can scarcely be contended that the subjects of a belligerent State are wholly irresponsible for a war which may perhaps be unjustly aggressive. The mob and the demagogues of Paris frightened Napoleon III. into a rupture with Germany, as their predecessors had a quarter of a century before incessantly denounced Louis Philippe for maintaining friendly relations with England. The Germans rightly felt that the quarrel was national, and they consequently displayed no peculiar rancor against the Emperor or his advisers. As a general rule, subject to many exceptions, it may be admitted that operations of war on land should "be directed exclusively against the forces and means of making war of the hostile State, and not against its subjects as long as the latter do not themselves take any active part in the war;" but if the rules were adopted in the terms proposed in the Russian draft, the capture of an enemy's property at sea would, notwithstanding the uninterrupted practice of ancient and modern times, be summarily abolished. The introduction of such a provision into a proposed code of rules for mitigating the hardships of war fully justified Lord Derby in the undisguised suspicion with which he regards the entire scheme. Mr. Lumley, the British Minister at Brussels, has been informed that he is to take no part in the Conference, and that England will be represented, if at all, by a military officer who will in all cases refer to the Foreign Office for instructions. The promoters of the scheme will perhaps, answer objections to their proposal that war should be conducted exclusively by the armed forces on either side, by referring to later clauses which modify the sweeping character of the original exemption. An army of occupation is of course entitled to levy from a conquered district the taxes due to the hostile Government; and it might be plausibly contended that, as legitimate administrators of the sovereign authority, they may also levy additional taxes. The army may also take possession of "provision, clothing, boots, &c.;" but it is recommended that the Generals should either pay for the articles which they require or go through the decent ceremony of "giving the customary receipts." The enemy may further, without either payment or signature of receipts, levy money contributions on the population, either in case of necessity or by way of penalty, but "care must be taken to avoid ruining the population." Soult and Davoust would probably have alleged necessity in excuse for the boundless sums which they extorted from the Prussians, both for their private use and for the service of their military chests. That they stopped short of finally and totally ruining the population may, perhaps, be shown by the present flourishing condition of North Germany. If the Emperor of Russia thinks it worth while to prosecute his philanthropic enterprise, he will probably be able to secure assent to the greater part of his proposals. The principal Governments seem likely to follow the example of England in allowing themselves to be represented at Brussels by military officers. The absence of professed diplomatists will deprive the transaction of political significance, and the Emperor will enjoy the credit and satisfaction of attaching his name to a compilation of the comparatively humane rules of war which have been introduced in modern times. If the conference fails, nearly all the rules suggested by Prince Gortschakoff will be in force in the future as in the past.

The *Daily News* observes that it looks a very fine thing to declare that only the armies shall be engaged; that, as Jeannette in the song says, "those who make the quarrels are to be the only men to fight." But—to take one objection out of many—what would the limiting of war to the enrolled war makers mean but the absolute assurance of victory to the powers with great armies? Given a new Napoleon with a million of fighting men, and a rule restricting all the operations of war to the men in uniform, and what smaller State could do anything to prevent its own instant subjugation? Take the case of England even, which is not a small but a great State. Our strength is in our fleet. What could it do for us under such conditions? A painted fleet upon a painted ocean would be as effective as a bulwark. Suppose we had quarreled with the United States about the Alabama shortly after their civil war, and when Gen. Grant had his 600,000 or 700,000 men still under arms, and such a rule prevailed as we have described; he would have overrun Canada, and we with our splendid fleet could not even have shown America what war meant. A nation without a fleet at all would have a positive advantage over us. That which may with truth be called the cheap defense of a nation like ours would be rendered practically worthless and impotent. We can hardly find a common basis with Russia, for example, in such a matter as this, for our weapons and our ways of fighting are not the same. It might as well be suggested that a Tyrolean rifleman and a French master of fence should come to an understanding that in the imminent fight no firearms should be used on either side. A fleet restricted in its operations to warlike engagements with fighting men might now and then get up some pretty naval pageants, like the fight between Shannon and the Chesapeake, or that between the Alabama and the Kearsarge, but it would be of poor account indeed as the instrument of preventing or shortening the war. That is the condition of things which England has had to consider with reference to interests other than those common to all States and to humanity.

BUILDING STATISTICS.

The Bureau of Inspection reports for the week: New buildings proposed and plans submitted, 17, at an estimated cost of $234,600; of this number 9 are tenements and 1 first-class dwelling; number of buildings proposed for alteration, 39; estimated cost, $47,900; total estimated cost of new buildings and alterations for the week, $282,500; special applications for frame and other structures, 16. For the month, new buildings commenced, 110; new buildings completed, 81; alterations commenced, 97; alterations completed, 146; new buildings in progress, 731; alterations in progress, 197; estimated cost of new buildings proposed for erection during the month, $664,550; of alterations, $209,050; total of estimated cost of new buildings and alterations, $873,500. The Bureau of Violations and Unsafe Buildings reports for the week: 393 buildings surveyed, of which 25 were reported unsafe; made safe, 28; notices served, 29; sent to attorney, 2; violations of law reported, 25; dirt removed, 18; notices served, 36; sent to attorney, 2. For the month 1,472 buildings were surveyed, of which 134 were reported unsafe; 145 were made safe, and 5 were taken down; notices served, 297; sent to attorney, 1; violations reported, 75; removed, 68; notices served, 108; sent to attorney, 8. The Bureau of Fire-escapes and Iron-work report for the week: Buildings reported for fire-escapes, 17; buildings provided with fire-escapes, 39; notices served, 64; sent to attorney, 1; buildings heretofore provided with escapes inspected as to condition of escapes, 142; buildings inspected as to fire-escape requirements, 127; iron beams, girders, and lintels tested, 25; rejected, 1; 31 buildings previously reported for fire-escapes underwent re-examination. Official inspection in reference to fire safeguards, ventilation, means of safety, and egress has been made during the week of 7 theatres, 20 hotels, and 32 factories, and, where required, the provisions of law were enforced. For the month, 106 buildings were reported as requiring fire-escapes, 156 buildings were provided with escapes, and the cases relative thereto retired, 286 fire-escape notices were served, and 6 fire-escape cases sent to the attorney; 139 iron arch girders, beams, and lintels were tested, of which number 6 were rejected.

HEAVY FAILURE IN THE COTTON TRADE AT LIVERPOOL.

It was announced on the 27th ult., in Liverpool, that Messrs. S. B. Gaskell & Brothers had been compelled to suspend payment. Messrs. Gaskell had been in business as cotton merchants for about twenty-five years, and during the whole of that period have been held in the highest esteem on 'Change. The firm has been much weakened during the past eighteen months by a series of losses through importations of and speculations in cotton and from bad debts. These losses were gradually met by realizations of the private assets of the partners, and no serious difficulty was apprehended. The circular says: "A new and unlooked-for blow has, however, fallen upon us in the shape of a large shipment of cotton classed and drawn for as middling, and which turns out to be low ordinary, and this not only involves a further heavy loss, but, being generally known about, has so seriously injured our credit that our names have been several times refused in the market during the past week." The liabilities of the firm are stated to be about £96,000, of which £70,000 are secured and £26,000 unsecured. Against the unsecured debt there are assets valued at £24,400, so that the net deficiency is only £1,600. The severe loss referred to above was upon the shipments made by Pressprich & Co., of New-Orleans, whose failure we announced a week or two ago. This firm appears to have lately shipped to Messrs. Gaskell Brothers, and other buyers in Liverpool and in Manchester, a large quantity of cotton, sold by agents on this side, on what is called "type samples," but the cotton actually shipped has turned out so much lower than the quality contracted for, and consequently so greatly below the amount drawn against it, that the buyers have lost, it is believed, to the extent of about £25,000. Part of this loss falls upon Messrs. S. B. Gaskell & Brothers, whose acceptances against the cotton are due to-day. We understand that no blame is attached to the Liverpool branch of Pressprich & Co. for what is alleged to have been done by the New-Orleans firm, but the whole matter is undergoing investigation by the creditors.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 10.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

300	West. Un. Tel...c.	75⅜	100	Erie......c.	32½
200	do	75⅜	100	Lake Shore..s10.	73
400	do......s3.	75⅜	100	do	73⅛
400	do......b3.	75½	300	do......s3.	73⅛
100	do......s3.	75¼	400	do......s3.	73
200	do	75¼	500	do	73
300	do......c.	75⅛	400	do	72⅞
400	do......s3.	75⅛	100	do......s3.	72⅞
200	do	75⅛	600	do	73
200	N. Y. C. & H...s3.	101	400	Union Pacific	29¼
300	do	100⅞	300	do......s3.	29½
18	do	101⅛	1100	do	29⅜
200	Pacific Mail	46	100	do......s3.	29⅜
300	do	46⅛	200	do	29½
100	do......c.	46⅛	200	North-western	37¾
300	do......s3.	46⅛	100	St. Paul Pf.	52¾
100	do......b3.	46¼	200	do	53
1000	do......s3.	46⅛	400	do	53¼
900	do	46⅛	100	St. Paul	34¾
300	do	46	100	Tol. & Wab...s3.	35⅞
400	do	45⅞	200	do	36
300	do	46	100	C., C. & I. C.	12½
100	do......c.	46			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62......12.	111⅞	$20,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67......12.	116
18,000	do......b. c.	111¾	3,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68......12.	117¾
1,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65, N......12.	115½	5,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67......12.	117¾
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N.	116¼	1,500	do	117½
5,000	do......12.	116¼			

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$10,000	Mo. 6s, L. B.	93	167	Cl. & P. Gd..b. c. c.	88¼
1,000	do	92⅞	100	Adams Exp..b. c.	108
3,000	Tenn. 6s, old, ex coup	57¾	100	Chi. & N. W..b. c.	37⅞
			300	do	37⅝
2,000	do	57⅞	200	Pac. Mail..b. c. c.	46
1,000	N.Y.St.7s, B.C.	106¾	100	do......b3.	46⅛
5,000	Al. & Sus. 1st.	103	300	do	46⅛
1,000	Al. & Sus. 2d..	100¾	100	do......c.	46⅛
1,000	Ches. & O. 1st, coupon on	49½	300	do......b3.	46¼
			600	do	46¼
6,000	Chi. & N. W. C. C. G. B.	80	1100	do......b3.	46⅜
			1100	do	46⅜
5,000	Chi. & N. W. C. R. G. B.	78½	100	do......s3.	46⅜
			200	do......c.	46⅜
2,000	D., L. & W. 1st.	103	200	do......s3.	46¼
6,000	M. & E. 7s, '71.	96⅞	200	do......b3.	46⅜
19,000	do	97	100	do......s3.	46¼
3,000	Cl. & T. N. B..	97½	200	do	46¼
1,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '83.	94¾	100	do	46⅜
3,000	do	95	100	do	46¼
1,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '87.	93½	100	do......s3.	46⅛
1,000	Cen. Pac. G. B.	90¼	100	do	46¼
5,000	U. P. 10s, Inc..	82⅞	100	do......b3.	46⅛
1,000	U. P. Sink. Fd.	68¾	400	do......s3.	46
5,000	P. R. of Mo. 1st.	78	100	N. J. Cen......b. c.	106
1,000	C., C. & I.C. 1st.	81½	200	Un. Pacific...b. c.	29½
1,000	Alt. & T.H. 1st.	103	100	do......b3.	29⅝
6,000	W. U. T. Reg..	99	1100	do	29½
2,000	W. U. T. 7s....	99	700	do	29⅜
3,600	do....small.	98½	100	do......b3.	29⅜
1,000	Mich. Cen. 7s..	99	100	do......s3.	29¼
2,000	St. L., Jack. & Chi. 1st..b. c.	97¼	200	do	29¼
			100	do	29⅛
100	N. Y. C. & H..b. c.	100⅞	500	do......s3.	29
100	do......c.	101	100	do	29⅛
125	do	101	200	do......b3.	29⅛
400	L.S. & M.S..b c. 3.	73⅛	500	do	29
700	do......s3.	73	100	do......b3.	29⅛
400	do......c.	73	100	do......s3.	29
200	do......b3.	73	25	Chi. & R. I...b. c.	99
800	do......s3.	72⅞	100	do	99⅛
100	do......c.	72⅞	100	do......s3.	99
400	do......s3.	72¾	100	do......b3.	99
900	do	72¾	200	do	99
100	Erie......b. c.	32⅝	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. Pf.......b. c.	53¼
600	do	32½			
100	do......s10.	32⅜	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P......b. c. s3.	34¾
300	W. U. T..b. c. s3.	75⅛			
400	do	75¼	200	do	34¾
400	do	75⅜	100	do......c.	34¾
100	do......c.	75⅜	100	T., W. & W..b.c. c.	36
100	do......b3.	75⅜	100	do......s3.	35⅞
100	do......s3.	75¼	100	do	35¾
100	do	75¼	100	do......c.	35⅝
100	do......b3.	75¼	100	H. & St.J.Pf..b. c.	31½
600	do	75⅛	300	Ohio & M....b. c.	24⅝
200	do......c.	75	200	C., C. & I. C..b. c.	12½
1200	do	75	10	do	12⅞
100	do......b3.	75	200	do......c.	12½
100	do......s3.	74⅞	300	do	12½
300	do	74⅞	100	do	12⅜
100	do......s3.	74¾	300	do	12¼
200	do	74⅞			

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 O'CLOCK.

900	West. Union	74⅞	1200	Lake Shore	72⅞
200	do	75	100	do......b3.	72⅞
100	Pac. Mail......s3.	46	100	do......s3.	72¾
400	do......b3.	46⅛	100	do	72¾
1000	do	46⅛	700	Union Pacific	29
100	do......s3.	46⅛	200	do......b3.	29⅛
20	N. Y. C. & Hud...	100⅝	400	do	29
300	do	100¾	100	do......s3.	29
100	North-western...	37¾	100	Rock Island..b3.	99
400	Tol. & Wab.	35¾	300	Ohio & Miss.	24½
100	do......s3.	35¾			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$6,700	U. S. 6s R., '81.	117¼	$1,000	U.S. 5-20 C.'68.	118
6,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '81......b. c.	115¾	10,000	U. S. 5s, C., '81......b. c.	112

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	N.Y.C. 1st, R.	104¾	200	Un. Pac..b. c. b3.	29
1,000	Un. Pac. 1st...	84	100	do......b3.	29⅛
5,000	Un. Pac. 10s, Inc......b. c.	82½	500	do	29
			10	Ill. Central	94½
2,000	Alb. & Sus. 1st.	102⅞	200	Chic. & N. W. b. c.	37¾
3,000	do	103	100	do......s3.	37¾
10,000	Mor. & Es. 1st, b. c.	106	10	N. J. Cen....b. c.	106
			100	Chi. & R. I. b.c. b3.	99
800	W. Un. Tel...b. c.	74⅞	100	do......s60.	98½
100	do......b3.	74⅞	50	At. & Pac. Pf. b. c.	14½
1300	do	75	100	C., M. & St. Pf. b. c.	34¾
10	Adams Express..	108½	50	do......c.	34½
200	do......b. c.	108½	10	C., M. & St. P. Pf. b. c.	53⅜
700	Pac. Mail.....b. c.	46⅛	200	Tol., W. & W. b. c.	35¾
100	do......c.	46⅛	100	do	35⅝
100	do......s3.	46⅛	50	Chi. & Alt. b. c. s60.	99½
200	Erie Railway. b. c.	32⅜	100	Ohio & M...b. c. s3.	24⅜
100	do	32¼	100	do......b60.	24½
10	do	32	200	do......s3.	24⅜
500	do	32½	100	do	24⅜
100	N. Y. C. & Hud. R., b. c.	100¾	100	Ohio & Miss. Pf. b. c	45
			100	C., C. & I. C..b. c.	12½
300	L. S. & M. So. b. c.	72⅞			

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$15,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68	117½	100	Union Pacific	29
			500	do......b3.	29
300	West. Union..s3.	74⅞	1000	do	28⅞
500	do	75	300	do	28¾
700	Pacific Mail...s3.	46⅛	300	do......b3.	28⅞
600	do......b3.	46¼	200	do......s3.	28¾
400	do......s3.	46⅛	100	C., C. & I. C.	12½
100	N. Y. C. & Hud...	100¾	100	Ohio & Miss.	24¼
10	Lake Shore	72⅝	600	do	24¼
800	do	72¾	100	do	24
200	St. Paul	34⅝	100	Atlantic & Pac. Pf.	14½

MONDAY, Aug. 10—P. M.

The Wall Street Markets were exceptionally dull and generally weak to-day, and there was not a ripple of interest apparent in the day's transactions in any class of speculation. The Stock Exchange indeed was the only quarter in which any dealings were going on. Shares were steady, with a tendency to weakness at the opening, Pacific Mail, Erie, and St. Paul Preferred alone showing any improvement on Saturday's final prices. The former advanced from 45⅞ to 46⅜, and the latter from 52¾ to 53¼ at the First Board, and Erie improved ¾, while New-York Central dropped ¼, Rock Island ⅛, St. Paul Common ⅛, Western Union ⅛, Union Pacific, Lake Shore, Wabash, and North-western each ⅜, and the remainder of the list ¼ to ⅝ ₽ cent. At midday shares were dull at the changes above noted, and in the last hours of business the market sagged off, the closing prices being generally the lowest of the day. This final effect was mainly the result of dispatches from Madison, Wis., announcing that the counsel on both sides in the North-western and St. Paul litigation had expressed the belief that the court would grant the injunction against the railroad companies. The day was occupied in court by the argument of questions of constitutionality of the Potter law and of the jurisdiction of the court. The principal differences in prices at the close, compared with Saturday's closing prices, are as follows: St. Paul Preferred advanced ⅝; Erie, ¾, and Pacific Mail, ¼; Ohios declined 1 ₽ cent.; Rock Island, ⅞; Union Pacific, ⅝; New-York Central, ½, and the remaining active Shares from ⅛ to ⅜ ₽ cent. Money was easy during the day at 2, 2½ @3 ₽ cent. for call loans. Gold opened at 110, a decline of ¼ ₽ cent., and dropped rapidly to 109⅝. After meridian it showed some recovery, but at once fell back again to 109⅝, at which price it closed. The rates for carrying were 1@2 ₽ cent. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $25,000 in redemption of called bonds; $108,000 for interest, and received $505,000 for customs. Foreign Exchange continues quiet and dull at $4 86½@$4 87 for bankers' 60 days' sterling bills, and $4 90@$4 90¼ for demand. Government Bonds were steady, on small dealings, but showed a trifling decline in the later sales, coupon 5-20s of 1862 losing ⅝ ₽ cent. Railway Mortgages were quiet but firm; Albany and Susquehanna first sold at 103; second at 100¾; Chesapeake and Ohio, first coupon, at 49½; Chicago and North-western Gold Bonds at 80; New-York Central sixes of 1887 at 93½; Union Pacific Incomes 82⅞@82½; first, 84; new Sinking Funds, 68¾. State Securities were a shade stronger on limited sales; Tennessee Sixes, old, ex-coupon, selling at 57¾@57⅞; New-York Bounty Loan at 106¾; Missouri Long Sixes at 93@92⅞. Bank Shares were wholly neglected, but the bidding was firm.

The closing prices to-day contrast as follows with those of Saturday:

Closing Quotations—Aug. 10.

	Saturday.	Monday.
U. S. New 5s, coup., '81	112⅛	112
U. S. 5-20s, coup., '62	112½	111⅞
U. S. 5-20s, coup., '67	117⅝	117½
American Gold	110¼	109⅝
Bills on London, 60 days,	$4 86½@4 87	$4 86½@$4 87
N. Y. Central & Hudson	101¼	100¾
Chicago & Rock Island	99⅛	98⅝
Pacific Mail	45⅞	46⅛
St. Paul Common	34⅞	34⅝
St. Paul Preferred	52¾	53⅜
Western Union	75¼	75
Union Pacific	29⅜	28¾
Lake Shore	73⅛	72¾
Toledo & Wabash	36	35⅝
North-western Common	38	37¾
North-western Preferred	55⅝	55½
Delaware & Lackawanna	107½	..
Central of New-Jersey	106⅛	106
Panama	111¾	111½
Erie	31¾	32½
Ohio & Mississippi	25	24
C., C. & Ind. Central	12⅞	12½
Harlem	123¾	123½

The extreme range of prices in stocks, and the total number of shares, are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Sales.
N. Y. Central & Hudson	101	100¾	1,100
Lake Shore	73⅛	72¾	7,800
Rock Island	99⅛	99	800
New-Jersey Central	106	100	100
Wabash	36	35⅝	1,500
Western Union	75⅛	74¾	10,300
North-western	37⅞	37¾	700
Milwaukee and St. Paul	34¾	34⅛	1,100
Milwaukee and St. Paul, pref.	53¼	52¾	800
Pittsburg	88¼	88¼	100
Pacific Mail	46⅜	45⅞	13,800
Erie	32½	32¼	2,000
Ohio and Miss	24⅝	24	1,700
Union Pacific	29⅝	28⅞	11,300
C., C. & I. C.	12½	12¼	1,300
Hannibal and St. Jo., pref.	31½	31½	100
Adams Express	108½	108	410
Total			51,010

The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank resulted as follows:

Gold balances	$1,007,300
Currency balances	1,111,814
Gross clearances	22,292,000

And at the Clearing-House as follows:

Currency exchanges	$65,316,300
Currency balances	3,193,878
Gold exchanges	10,355,853
Gold balances	1,135,368

The latest quotations of Government Bonds are as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Currency, 6s	117½	118
6s, 1881, Registered	117¼	117½
6s, 1881, Coupons	118¼	118¾
5-20s, 1862, Registered	111⅝	....
5-20s, 1862, Coupons	111¾	....
5-20s, 1864, Registered	114⅜	114½
5-20s, 1864, Coupons	115¾	115⅞
5-20s, 1865, Registered	114	115
5-20s, 1865, Coupons	117	117¼
5-20s, 1865, new, Registered	115¼	115½
5-20s, 1865, new, Coupons	116	116¼
5-20s, 1867, Registered	116	116¼
5-20s, 1867, Coupons	117½	117¾
5-20s, 1868, Registered	116	....
5-20s, 1868, Coupons	117½	118¾
10-40s, Registered	110⅛	110¼
10-40s, Coupons	113¾	114
5s, 1881, Registered	111⅞	112⅛
5s, 1881, Coupons	111⅞	112
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	90	90¼
Western Pacific Gold Bonds	81¾	82¼

The following are the bids made at the Exchange Board for various State Securities:

Ark. 6s, Funded	20	N. C. 6s, April & Oct.	18
California 7s	110½	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. R., Jan. & July	40
Connecticut 6s	102¾	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. R., April & Oct.	40
Georgia 6s	77½	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. R., Coup. off Jan. & Ju.	25
Indiana 5s	101	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. R., Coup. off Ap. & Oct.	25
Ill. Coupon 6s, 1877	100½	N.C. 6s, new bs., J.&J.	10
Ill. Coupon 6s, 1879	100½	N. C. 6s, n. bs, Ap.&O.	10
Ill. War Loan	100	Ohio 6s, 1875	100
Mich. 6s, 1878-79	101	Ohio 6s, 1886	104
Mich. 6s, 1883	101	Rhode Island 6s	101
Mich. 7s, 1890	100½	South Carolina 6s	25
Mo. 6s due in 1874	99	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	18
Mo. 6s due in 1875	98	S. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.	18
Mo. 6s due in 1876	97½	S. C. 6s, Non-F. bs.	5¼
Mo. 6s due in 1877	96¼	Tenn. 6s, old	77
Mo. 6s due in 1878	94½	Tenn. 6s, new bs	75
L. bs., due '81 to '91, in	93	Tenn. 6s, Ex-coup	56¾
Asylum or U., due '92	90	Tenn. 6s, new series	56⅝
Fund. bs. due in '94	92	Texas 10s of 1876	99
Han. & St.J., due '76	96	Va. 6s, old	30
Han. & St.J., due '86	92	Va. 6s, new bs	30
Han. & St.J., due '87	92¼	Va. 6s, Consol. bs	52
N. Y. Reg. B. Loan	106¾	Va. 6s, Con.bs, 2d ser.	34½
N. Y. Coup. B. Loan	106¾	Va. 6s, Deferred bs	9
N. Y. 6s, C. L. '74	108		
N. Y. 6s, C. L. '75	108		
N. Y. 6s, C. L. '77	108		
N. Y. 6s, C. L. '78	108		
N.C. 6s, old, Jan.&Ju.	18		

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 2d Bds.	100¾	Buff. & Erie New B.	97¼
Bos., H. & E. 1st	21	Buff. & State Line 7s.	96
B.,C.R.& M.1st, 7s, g.	55	Lake Shore Div. Bds.	95
Ches. & O. 6s, 1st	48	Mich.Cen. C. 7s, 1902	98
Chic. & Alton S. F.	100¼	Mich. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82	110
Chicago & Alton 1st	104	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	101½
Chicago & Alt. Inc.	96	N. Y. C. 6s, '83	94¾
Joliet & Chi. 1st	105	N. Y. C. 6s, '87	93½
La. & Mo. 1st G.	82	N. Y. C. 6s, R. E.	91
St. L., J. & C. 1st	96½	N. Y. C. 6s, S.	91
Chic.,B.&Q.8₽c.1st.	110	N. Y. C. 7s, '76	100
Chi., R. I. & P.	103½	N.Y.C.&H. 1st, C.	104½
Cen. of N.J. C.Conv.	102⅛	N. Y. C. & H. 1st. R.	104½
M. & S.P. 1st, 8s, P.D.	103½	H. R. 7s 2d S. F., '85	104
M. & St. P. 1st C.&M.	75	Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75	101½
Chi. & N. W. I. Bds.	96	North Mo. 1st	81
Chi. & N. W. C. Bs.	84	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	92
Chi. & N. W. 1st	97	Ohio & M. Con	90
Chicago & Mil. 1st	90	Cen. Pac. Gold Bds.	89¾
C.,C.,C.&I.1st, 7s, S.F.	101¼	West. Pac. Bds.	81¾
Del., L. & W. 1st	103	Union Pac. 1st Bds.	83⅞
D., L. & W. 7s, Conv.	104½	Union Pac. L. G. 7s	82¼
Morris & Essex 1st	105½	Union Pac. Inc. 10s	82½
Morris & Essex 2d	100¼	Union Pac. S. F.	68
Mor. & Es. 7s, of '71	96¾	P. R. of Mo. 1st C.B.	70
Erie 1st, Extended	102½	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d	68
Erie 2d, 7s, '79	100	P., F. W. & C. 2d	101
Erie 3d, 7s, '83	98	P., F. W. & C. 3d	96
Erie 4th, 7s, '80	96¾	Cleve. & P. C. S. F.	96½
Long Dock Bds.	97½	Cleve. & P. 3d	100
Dub. & S. C. 2d D.	90	Cleve. & P. 4th	89
Ced. F. & M. 1st	77	C., C. & Ind. C. 2d	30
Ind., B. & W. 1st	45	St. L. & I. M. 1st	86
Mich. So. 7 ₽ ct. 2d	99½	Alton & T. H. 2d, Pf.	86
M. S. & N.I.S.F.7₽c.	102¾	Tol., P. & W., W. D.	65
Cleve. & Tol. New B.	97½	Tol. & W. 1st. Ext.	92
Cl., P. & A. Old Bd.	99	Tol. & W. 1st, S.L.D.	75⅛
C., P. & A. New. Bs.	98	Tol. & W. 2d	79
Det., M. & T. Bds.	95½	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	77½

And the following for City Bank Shares:

America	147	Mercantile	114
American Exchange	111	Merchants'	119
Bank's & Brok's As.	75	Merchants' Ex.	106½
Chatham	128	New-York	120
City	300	New-York County	200
Corn Exchange	120	Ninth National	100
First National	200	Pacific	165
Fourth National	100	People's	140
German American	88	Phenix	98
Gold Exchange	110	St. Nicholas	104
Hanover	100½	State of New-York	110
Imp. & Traders'	190	Union	137
Mechanics'	134		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—Aug. 10.

Telegraphed to E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	102	..
City 6s, new	104¼	104⅜
Camden and Amboy	126	126¼
Pennsylvania Central	50⅞	51
Reading	55⅞	56
Lehigh Valley	61	61⅛
Catawissa Preferred	42½	42¾
Philadelphia and Erie	18	18½
Northern Central	34½	34⅝
Lehigh Navigation	45¼	45⅜
Lehigh Gold Loan	95½	95¾

The earnings of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway for the week ending July 31 aggregated $13,457 48, against $14,621 60 for the corresponding week of 1873.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 10.—Cotton easier, quiet; Low Middlings at 16c.@16¼c. Flour active; Howard Street Superfine, $4@$4 75; do. Extra, $5@$5 75; do. Family, $6 25@$7 50; State and Western Superfine, $4@$4 75; do. Extra, $5 25@$6; do. Rio Brands, $7@$7 25; do. Family, $7@$9 25. Wheat active and firm; choice White and Amber, $1 40@$1 43; No. 3 White, $1 25@$1 35; good to prime Red, $1 35@$1 38; common to Fair do., $1 20@$1 30; Pennsylvania Red, $1 28@$1 32; Red Western, $1 25@$1 31; Amber Western, $1 34@$1 35. Corn nominally 89c.@92c. for Southern White; 81c.@82c. for Southern Yellow; Mixed Western firmer at 78c.@79c. Oats steady at 50c.@58c. for Southern; 52c.@53c. for Western Mixed; 55c. for Western White. Rye dull at 75c.@80c. Hay unchanged. Provisions steady. Pork unchanged. Bulk Meats unchanged. Bacon active; advancing tendency; Shoulders at 10¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.@13¼c. Hams unchanged. Lard steady and higher at 15c. for Refined. Butter—Western firm and in fair demand at 24c.@26c. Coffee dull, and nominally 19c.@21c. Petroleum—Crude quiet and firmer; held at 5c. Whisky steady at $1 01.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—Quercitron Bark held at $27 for No. 1. Clover-seed in limited demand at $11@$11 50. Timothy, new, at $3 50. Flax-seed, $1 90@$2; sales of 10,000 lbs. new at $2. Flour in fair demand; Ohio and Indiana, no export demand; Superfine at $3 50@$4 25; Extras, $4 50@$5 50; Iowa and Minnesota Family Extra, $6@$7 62½; State, Indiana, and Ohio Extra, $6 25@$6 75; high grades, $8@$9. Wheat dull at $1 31@$1 32 for new Red; $1 37 for Amber; $1 50 for old do.; $1 35@$1 45 for White. Rye steady at 88c.@95c. Corn rather better at 84c. for Yellow; 82c.@83c. for Mixed Western. Oats weak at 55c.@58c. for White; 52c.@53c. for Mixed. Petroleum steady at 12c.@12½c.; Crude, in bbls., 8¼c.; do., in bulk, 4¼c.@5c. Whisky quoted at $1 03, in iron. Butter firm; New-York State and Bradford County choice, 32c.@33c.; Western, choice, 22c.@25c.; do. fair to good, 18c.@21c. Cheese firm at 13c.@13½c. for prime New-York State; 12½c.@12¾c. for prime Western; 8c.@10c. for Half Skims. Eggs nominally unchanged; Pennsylvania fresh stock at 20c.@21c.; Western, 17c.@18c.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 10.—Flour dull and drooping; medium to choice grades 10c.@15c. lower. Wheat active and higher; No. 3 Red, $1 08½@$1 10; No. 2 Red, $1 16@$1 17. Corn—No. 2 Mixed better at 55c., in elevator, cash; 54½c., August; 65¼c., September. Oats firm at 48c.@48½c. for No. 2, in elevator; 41c., August. Rye steady at 80c. for No. 2. Whisky firm at 98c. Pork quiet at $24. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders and Clear Sides at St. Joseph, 8½c.@11½c. Bacon active; advancing, except for Shoulders; sales of cash and order lots at 9½c. for Shoulders; 12⅞c.@13c. for Clear Rib Sides; 13⅛c.@13¼c. for Clear Sides; Shoulders, 10c., buyers to Sept. 10; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅛c., seller last half of month; 13⅛c., seller first ten days of September. Lard firm; Western Kettle, 14½c. Live Hogs firm; Yorkers, $6 50@$6; Bacon, $6 25@$6 75; Butcher's, $7@$7 50. Cattle dull; Texans, $2@$4; medium to fair Butcher's, $2@3; Cows and Heifers, $2@$3 50; good to extra native Steers, $4 25@$5 62½. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour; 46,000 bushels Wheat; 26,000 bushels Corn; 35,000 bushels Oats; 1,000 bushels Rye; 2,500 Hogs; 2,200 Cattle. Shipments—6,000 bushels Wheat, and 12,000 bushels Corn.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Lake and rail imports for the last 48 hours—37,388 bbls. Flour, 106,603 bushels Wheat, 243,122 bushels Corn, 82,800 bushels Oats, 2,800 bushels Barley, 800 bushels Rye. Canal Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 38,219 bushels Wheat. Grain in store—66,305 bushels Wheat, 14,007 bushels Corn, 325 bushels Oats. Lake Exports—24,300 bushels Wheat, 32,594 bushels Corn, 800 bushels Rye, 2,600 bushels Oats, 2,800 bushels Barley. Canal Freights dull; Wheat, 9¼c.; Corn, 8¼c.; Oats, 5½c. Flour quiet; sales, 1,200 bushels on range; Western Spring, $6@$6 50; Bakers', $6 75@$7 50; Amber, $6 75@$7 25; White, $7 25@$8 25. Wheat dull; prices entirely nominal. Corn lower; sales, 50,000 bushels No. 2 Western, 75c.@76c. Oats dull; sales Toledo, 53c. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 90@$2. Western, $1 80@$1 90. Provisions—Mess Pork, $24 50; Short-cut, $24 50; Hams, $14@$14 50; Shoulders, $9@$9 50; Breakfast Bacon, 12c.@12½c. Lard, in tcs., 14c.@14½c.; kegs and tubs, 15c. Balance unchanged.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened firm, but closed dull; No. 1 Spring, $1 09½@$1 10; No. 2 do., $1 04¾, New; $1 06, Old, spot; $1 04¾ bid, August; $1 00¾@$1 01, September; No. 3 do., $1 01; Rejected, 92c. Corn opened dull, but closed active and a shade higher at 64¾c.@66c.; closed at 66c., spot; 65½c. bid, August; 65c., September; Rejected, 65½c. Oats active and higher at 41½c. for No. 2, spot; 38c., August; 36¼c.@36½c., September. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley dull and a shade lower at $1 01 for No. 2, Spring. Pork dull and lower at $24 20, spot; $24@$24 12½, August; $24 25@$24 37½ September. Lard quiet at 14¾c. Bulk Meats steady at 8½c. for Shoulders; 11¼c.@11⅜c. for Short Rib Middles; 11⅜c.@11½c. for Short Clear do. Freights dull and unchanged. Whisky dull at 96c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 74,000 bushels Wheat, 184,000 bushels Corn, 67,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 5,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 101,000 bushels Wheat, 315,000 bushels Corn, 32,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Barley.

TOLEDO, Aug. 10.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat firm and in fair demand at $1 27 for No. 2 White Wabash; $1 18½ for No. 3 do.; $1 20@$1 20½ for No. 1 White Michigan; $1 28 for Extra do.; $1 13½ for Amber Michigan; $1 16 for No. 1 Red; $1 13 for No. 2 do.; August, $1 13½; No. 3 do., $1 08; Rejected, 96c.; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 16; No. 2 White Kentucky, $1 28. Corn steady at 69c. for High Mixed; September, 67⅝c.; October, 67c.; Low Mixed, 68½c.; no grade, 68c. Oats active and higher at 42c. for No. 1; 39½c. for No. 2; 40c. for Michigan; September, 38c.; Rejected, 38c. Freights firm; to Buffalo, 3c.; to Oswego, 6c.; vessels scarce. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat, 47,000 bushels Corn, 48,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 49,000 bushels Wheat, 31,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 2,000 bbls. Wheat unchanged; sales, 1,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 33; 1,500 bushels No. 1 White Toledo, $1 35. Corn dull; sales of two cars at 75c.@76c. Peas scarce; sales of 1,000 bushels Canada at $1, in bond. Corn-meal sold at $31 for Bolted; $30 for Unbolted, ₽ ton. Mill Feed steady at $18 for Shorts; $20 for Shipstuffs; $24@$26 for Middlings. Canal Freights—Wheat, 6¾c.; Corn, 6c. to New-York; Lumber, $2 87 to the Hudson; $3 37 to New-York. Lake Receipts—65,000 bushels Wheat, 16,300 bushels Corn, 2,657,000 feet of Lumber. Shipments—7,900 bushels Wheat and 721,000 feet of Lumber.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; No. 1, $1 16; No. 2, $1 10, spot; $1 08¾, August; $1 03¼, September. Corn excited and unsettled; No. 2 Mixed, 66½c.@68c. Oats dull and neglected; No. 2, 44c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 1, 80c. Barley steady; No. 2 Spring, September, $1 05. Lake Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 3¼c.; to Oswego, 7c. Receipts: 3,800 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments: 5,500 bbls. Flour, 43,000 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 10.—Flour dull. Wheat steady; Red, $1 03@$1 05; White, $1 15@$1 20. Corn dull at 63c.@65c. Oats steady at 45c.@48c. Rye dull at 80c.@81c. Butter unchanged. Pork quiet and steady; offered at $24. Bulk Meats quiet and steady; Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 9½c.@9⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c. Whisky in good demand and firm at 96c.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 10.—Flour and wheat unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged at 63c.@72c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 52c.@55c. Rye quiet and unchanged at 90c. Pork quiet and unchanged at $25. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¾c.; Clear Sides, 13⅝c. Hams—Sugar Cured, 15½c.@16c.; Plain, 14½c. Bulk-meats firm; Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c.; Clear Sides, 12½c. Lard, 16½c.@16¾c. Whisky, 96c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,900 bbls. Wheat dull; sales, 1,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 33; 1,500 bushels new No. 1 White Toledo, $1 35. Corn steady; sales of 2 cars at 75c.@76c. Peas scarce; sales of 1,000 bushels Canada at $1, in bond. Canal Freights—Wheat, 6¾c.; Corn, 6c., to New-York.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 10.—Wheat quiet and steady; new No. 1 Red Winter, $1 14; new No. 2 Red Winter, $1 12. Corn unchanged; Mixed Shelled, 72c.@73c. Oats in improved demand; No. 1 State, 42c.; No. 2, 41c.; White, 43c. Receipts—1,900 bushels Wheat, 2,800 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats. Petroleum firm and unchanged.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 10.—Flour dull and declining; Chicago, $7 50. Corn firm and easier; Yellow, 81c. Oats active and higher, at 56c.@58c. Pork nominal, at $25. Lard—An advance asked, but none established, at 15c.@16c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 10c.@10¼c.; Sides, 13½c.@13¾c.

DETROIT, Aug. 10.—Wheat steady; Extra, $1 26@$1 27; No. 1, $1 23@$1 23¼; Amber, $1 13. Corn steady at 72c. Oats in good demand at 40c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—6,000 bushels Corn.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Wheat dull and nominal. Rye steady; 90c. for new; $1 for old. Corn quiet. Oats dull; sales, 1 car No. 2 Western at 61c.; small bag lots new Mixed State at 60c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 10.—Spirits of Turpentine firm, 32c. Resin firm; $1 80 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $1 25 for Hard, $2 25 for Yellow Dip, $2 75 for Virgin. Tar steady, $2 25.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 10—12:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 30¼@30½; do., preferred, 46.

2 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅜; for the account, 92½@92⅝. Erie Railway Shares, 30¼. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 62f. 90c.

5 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅜@92½; for the account, 92½@92⅝. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, 108¾; New Loan, 104¼. Erie Railway Shares, preferred, 47. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 63f. 20c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 10, 12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firmer; Middling Uplands, 8¼d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d.@8½d.; sales 15,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable August, at 8⅛d., do., do., deliverable October, at 8 5-16d. Sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, at 8⅛d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable August at 8⅛d. Provisions—Bacon, 5 s. for Long Clear Middles, 53s. for Short Clear Middles, ₽ cwt. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 8,000 bales were American.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable September and October, at 8 5-16d.; do. nothing below Low Middling, deliverable September and October, at 8⅜d.; do., do., deliverable September and October, at 8⅜d.; sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, at 8⅜d. Provisions—Pork, 74s. ₽ tierce. Lard, 63s ₽ cwt. Produce—Refined Petroleum, 9½d.@10d. ₽ gallon.

LONDON, Aug. 10—2 P. M.—Produce—Tallow, 47s. 9d. ₽ cwt.

5 P. M.—Produce—Spirits of Petroleum, 8¾d. ₽ gallon.

5:30 P. M.—Produce—Tallow, 41s. 3d.@41s 6d. ₽ cwt.

Evening.—Linseed-oil opened at 27s. 9d.@28s., and closed at 27s. 9d. ₽ ton. Linseed-cake, £11 15s. ₽ ton. All descriptions of Hops have advanced in consequence of reports of the precarious condition of the English crop. American are quoted at £6 10s.@£7 15s. ₽ ton.

ANTWERP, Aug. 10.—Petroleum, 26f for fine Pale American.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE DEBT.

The State debt of Pennsylvania, under the system of gradual redemption, is being steadily reduced. The Sinking Fund Commissioners, who are the Auditor General, State Treasurer, and Secretary of State, report that Aug. 1 the total debt was $24,999,785 37, and that at that time there was in the Sinking Fund $526,947 available for further reduction. The chief items of the debt are $400,000, bearing six per cent. interest in gold; $18,833,950, bearing six per cent. in currency; $3,393,500 bearing five per cent. in gold; $907,200 bearing five per cent. in currency; $87,000, bearing four and one-half per cent. in gold; $141,133 of various loans, on which interest has ceased; $100,669 without interest; $83,032, of Chambersburg certificates, at six per cent.; and the Agricultural College land scrip fund of $500,000. During July, $21,000 of debt was redeemed, and at the close of that month nearly $453,000 of the General Revenue Fund of the State was deposited on call by the State with various banks and bankers, without collateral or interest. In the reduction of the debt the Constitution of the State requires that there shall be paid off annually a sum not less than $250,000. Between Jan. 1 and July 31 the reduction has been $800,000, and by the close of the year it will reach, it is said, $1,200,000.

TOOMBS AND BROWN.

The Athens, Ga., correspondent of the Columbus *Inquirer* writes that during a session of the University of Georgia, Gen. Robert Toombs and Ex-Gov. Joseph E. Brown were placed upon an important committee. As they have not been on speaking terms for a long time, Ex-Gov. Charles J. Jenkins, the venerable and honored President of the board, with his accustomed nobleness of heart, approached both these gentlemen separately and suggested that it would be extremely gratifying if they could so far overlook all past differences as to meet in the capacity of Trustees in a friendly manner. The suggestion was readily accepted by Gen. Toombs and Gov. Brown, and without any reference to the past or conciliations on the part of either, they met in committee as though no differences had ever occurred between them.

THE LETTERS IN THE ROSS CASE.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* comes to the defense of the father of Charlie Ross, in refusing to publish the letters alleged to have been received by him several weeks ago from the persons who stole his son. The *Ledger* says that it has the best authority for the statement that Mr. Ross is conforming in this respect to the counsel of his legal adviser, and for the further statement that he has received no letter from the kidnappers, or any one claiming to represent them, which expresses or insinuates any other motive for the abduction than ransom, or which contains any abuse of Mr. Ross or any member of his family.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
40—O'Brien vs. Traynor, &c.
48—Dorn vs. Manhattan Mutual and Chemical Co.
49—Blackwell vs. Gray.
81—Flaherty vs. Flaherty.
87—Winston vs. The Mitchell Non-Explosive Boiler Co.
92—Spratt vs. Huntington.
118—Watson vs. Church.
120—In the matter of Agnew.
226—Poillon et al. vs. Smith.
234—Same vs. Same.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by McAdam, J.

5748—Rockwell vs. Thieman.
5196—Tinker vs. Brown.
—Isola vs. Poggi.
5611—Nelson vs. Sanford et al.
—Rutherford vs. Buyer.
5546—Hand vs. Forsyth.
5812—Morgan vs. Knapp.
5364—Atwater vs. Donnelly.
5378—Tyson et al. vs. Diehl.
5724—Struck vs. Tanner et al.
5337—Lowenthal vs. Cunner.
5751—Guggenheimer vs. McCormack.
5532—Phillips vs. The Citizens' Steamboat Co.
5339—Parmenter vs. Marsh.
5353—Snow et al. vs. Germaine.
5636—Van Dyke vs. Reeve.
—Hull vs. Lemington S. M. Co.
5788—Eisenminger vs. Mortimer.
5783—Fleischaur vs. Bradford et al.
5784—Fleischaur vs. The Bless S. M. Co.
5785—Fleischauer vs. Reemer.
5778—Simon vs. Heartt.
—Markus vs. Kline.
5802—Berliner vs. Spitzer.
5835—Bell vs. Hoffman.
4081—Frank vs. Dempsey.
5803—Fleischaur vs. Avery.
5439—The Manufacturers' and Builders' Bank vs. Tate et al.
5440—Pollens vs. Pelterman.
5442—Silber vs. The Washburn and Moen Manufacturing Co.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Henrietta Weibel, arson.
Wm. H. Jenkins, felonious assault and battery.
Francis McEntee, felonious assault and battery.
Frank Taylor, felonious assault and battery.
Timothy Regan, assault and battery.
Charles Figlein, grand larceny.
Adolph Hartman, grand larceny.
Lizzie McNally, grand larceny.
Elizabeth Brown, grand larceny.
James Hays, grand larceny.
Charles Tappen, grand larceny and receiving stolen goods.
Patrick Kelly, grand larceny and receiving stolen goods.
Ann Perkins, grand larceny and receiving stolen goods.
Edward O'Connell, grand larceny and receiving stolen goods.
Jane Fletcher, Charles A. Lindeau, larceny from the person.
Charles Bates, larceny from the person.
Lizzie Johnson, larceny from the person.
James E. Horton, false pretences.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

In the matter of Miller, in the matter of Washington Insurance Company, in the matter of the Society of the Church of the Puritans; orders granted.

In the matter of the New-Amsterdam Insurance Company; memorandum; notice must be given to the Receiver.

Akers vs. Akers; decree of divorce granted.

In the matter of Kolner; an appointment cannot be made, &c.; memorandum.

Bell vs. Goodspeed; motion denied.

In the matter of Kelly; opinion.

Childs vs. Smith; sureties rejected.

In the matter, &c., Merchants' Insurance Company et al.; motion granted, allowance of five per cent.

Haegerty vs. Walker, in the matter of Ferris; motions granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief Judge Monell.

Sammon, administratrix, &c., vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad Company; proposed case settled; see memorandum.

Denny vs. Mooney, Lesprasse vs. Buckley, Morgan vs. Halladay, Carroll vs. Lefevre, Childs vs. Connor, Love vs. Love, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company vs. Geldman, May vs. Beiser, Weed vs. Weed; orders granted.

Whittaker, Jr., vs. Stebbins; judgment signed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Butler vs. Keyser; motion denied. It should be made to the Referee, and, if so made and denied, $10 costs of this motion shall be allowed defendant against plaintiff; otherwise no costs.

Towle vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; allowance of two and a half per cent. granted.

Behrend vs. Saenger, Wilcox vs. Helms; motions denied, no costs.

Montedo vs. McKinley; motion denied, judgment to stand as security; no costs.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Geery vs. Geery, Grinnell vs. Kirtland et al.; see decisions in the Clerk's office.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Kirkpatrick vs. Curtis; motion denied.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Before Judge Larremore.

PARTY WALLS AND THEIR USES.

Peter Daly vs. *William H. Grinley*.—This action was brought to restrain defendant from breaking through a party wall to obtain the use of a flue constructed therein, and in giving judgment against the plaintiff Judge Larremore decided some questions of interest to the adjoining owners in the following brief opinion:

The wall between the houses Nos. 326 and 328 Henry street was constructed partly on each adjoining lot in the year 1831 for the common support of both buildings, and has been so used for over twenty years. It thus became a party wall in the legal sense of the term. (Webster vs. Stevens, 5 Duer, 533; Eno vs. Delvecchio, 6 Duer, 17.) Each adjacent owner, therefore, had the right to use said wall in the improvement of his own property, but at his own peril, so far as injury might result therefrom to his neighbor. (Brooks vs. Curtis, 50 N. Y., 644-5.) The actual damage sustained by the plaintiff was of so temporary and slight a character that no pecuniary compensation therefor was attempted to be proved on the trial. The only question to be decided is that which relates to defendants' right to use said party wall for the purpose of making a connection with the flue of the adjoining house. If said flue had been built entirely on plaintiff's premises, there could be little doubt as to his right of recovery herein. But the weight of evidence is in favor of the fact that said flue extends beyond the centre line of the party wall, and its back is formed by a single brick on the side toward defendant's house. We have the testimony, then, of three witnesses on the part of the defendant to one on the part of the plaintiff to establish the fact that, by the removal of a single brick on the defendant's side of the wall, access to the flue was had. A flue thus constructed partly through a party wall is (under the rule laid down in Brooks vs. Curtis) subject to the rightful and proper use of an adjacent owner in the improvement of his own property. This right being established, the remedy for its misuse is by an action at law for the damages sustained. Nor can I infer from the evidence that the present use of the wall is dangerous. All the testimony upon this point is based upon a supposition and not a fact. Over twenty years' use of the flue for the purposes above stated raises a strong presumption of its safety. For any apprehended danger therefrom the plaintiff has an adequate and summary remedy by an application to the public authorities. The learned counsel for the plaintiff asks in this case for the application of the rule "*sic utere tuo, ut alienum non lædas.*" The best answer that can be made to such a request is contained in the admirable and elaborate opinion delivered by Chief Justice Bronson, in Radcliff's Executors vs. The Mayor, &c., of Brooklyn, (4 Comst., 195,) as to what a man may do on his own premises. After a review of the evidence, and the law applicable to the case, I am of opinion that the defendant is entitled to judgment.

Thomas H. Hurley and Albert Cardozo for plaintiff; Barrett, Redfield, and Hill for defendant.

THE BRITISH NAVAL SERVICE.

"An article on ocean warfare in the current number of the *Edinburgh Review* should effect," says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "a double service for our naval officers in showing them not only what ought to be more studied, but what may well be much less cared for by them. No one who reads the essay will charge the writer with being anything but a warm friend of the service he addresses; but he enters none the less a strong protest against the misdirection of its present studies into a mere imitation of those proper to the army, to the neglect of what is urgently needed for maintaining our supremacy at sea. 'While questions (he says) of naval tactics and other branches of naval science are generally disregarded, the abilities of zealous officers and men are directed to mastering the details of those military manœuvres' which are proper enough for the infantry of the British army. A 'naval review' has come, he states in another place, to mean, in the popular language of seaports, not a review of ships, but a battalion of sailors armed with infantry weapons. And he adds his opinion that the labor bestowed in attaining proficiency in these exercises, would, if properly directed, considerably raise the efficiency of our fleets. The fact is that the precedent of the Crimean war, where sailors were found especially useful in the heavy batteries before Sebastopol, has been copied in the Indian mutiny and our other successive campaigns, until a naval brigade has become a recognized portion of our land forces in any expedition. In that to Coomassie we reached the climax of absurdity in this direction by leaving the Twenty-third Fusiliers out of the advance in order to push on the contingent from the coast squadron. Meanwhile, the development of naval tactics is alarmingly neglected, according to the *Edinburgh Review* writer. And we quite agree with his conclusion that those who insist on able-bodied seamen spending their time in learning how to 'march past in double companies' are bound first to show that there is nothing left to teach our officers and men about their ships or the management of them."

SENATOR ALCORN'S COMPLIMENTS.

Senator J. L. Alcorn, of Mississippi, has written a letter to a political club in Jackson, thanking it for its expressed approval of a speech recently delivered by him. He says further: "I regret to see the malignity that exists among a certain class of men in Mississippi toward me. These men are not the friends of good order in our State, or they would not pursue me with the bitterness that they do. Instead of endeavoring to break my influence by all the means in their power, they should try to hold up my hands while I do a good for the people of my State. The efforts they make to destroy me are made against the State. It is true that my opponents are so contemptible in the eyes of all thinking men that they can do me but little or any harm. So far as I am individually concerned, I would as soon have their opposition as their friendship. I believe it is Pope who says: 'A villain's censure is extorted praise.' When I see the poor vagabonds who assail me, I feel encouraged with the idea that there must be some virtue in me or I would not stir up the opposition of a class so worthless."

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUG. 11, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—GRIFFITH GAUNT; OR LOVE AND JEALOUSY—Mr. Wheelock, Miss Irving, Miss Brooks, and Miss Safford.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—SWISS BELL RINGERS—VARIETY—Mr. Schoolcraft, Mr. Carter, Miss Brevoort, and Miss Pieria.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—BELLE LAMAR—Mr. J. McCullough and Miss Randolph.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—WITH THE TIDE—Miss Mayhew, Miss Markland.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.—Mme. Violette Picault and others.

GLOBE THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Messrs. Hart, Seymour, Mlle. Rosa, and Miss Glover.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

ROBINSON HALL.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT — Mlle. Delacour and others.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF LONDON BY DAY—Afternoon.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT—By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

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When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

☞ Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address at one dollar per month.*

In THE TIMES *of Sunday next will be published an original story, entitled "Old John Raddles," by Mr. J. W. De Forest, the author of "The Wetherel Affair," and well known as one of our most popular magazine-writers. Stories written expressly for* THE TIMES *by Mr. Dutton Cook, author of "Young Mr. Nightingale," and by Mr. Hardy, author of "Far from the Madding Crowd," will follow at an early date.*

The announcement that the German Minister at Versailles has informed the Duke DECAZES of the intention of Germany to recognize the Spanish Republic, is not unexpected. Everything has indicated that such recognition could not be much longer postponed. It is likely that the example of the German Government will be followed by other European nations; and the Spanish Republic will be materially strengthened thereby. It will be thought by those who see ulterior designs in all German diplomacy, that Spanish recognition is only a step precedent to the rumored alliance which Germany proposes to make with Spain against France. It by no means follows that any such unfriendly design is concealed in the course pursued by the German Government. If the Republic of Spain is ever to be recognized, this is the time for it.

By the statement referred to in our Washington dispatches, and prepared by Mr. C. F. CONANT, the very accurate and trustworthy Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, it appears that the appropriations for the year ending July 1, 1875, were less than those of the previous year by over nineteen millions of dollars ($19,318,672). This is the response of a Republican Congress to the demand for economy, occasioned by the distress of last Autumn.

Messrs. RAINEY, RANSIER, ELLIOTT, and others in South Carolina are threatening the negroes with a constitutional amendment requiring an educational qualification for the exercise of suffrage in that State. They may think this a practical measure, but the *World* has one of its own, which needs but to be stated to be recognized as much better. It says: "In South Carolina, where race animosities have been less assiduously worked upon, no appeal to the negroes will produce useful fruit which does not point to tangible, clearly-stated reforms in the local Government, by which the whites will receive a permanent guarantee of better government in the future." The force of muddleheadedness could no further go.

For a small band, the Labor Reformers of Massachusetts seem to have a great deal of trouble on their minds. The vote of this organization in 1871 was less than 7,000. They are now undecided whether to bring out a ticket this Fall or confine their exertions to a "declaration of principles." There is a woman's element in the party, it appears, which is in favor of nominations in order to have "a cause." Women politicians like a "cause," and in this case it is desired to make a demand for the limitation of the hours of labor for women. One would suppose that such an object ought to be gained without independent nominations, sure as those would be to weaken regular nominations without achieving any other result. The men of the labor party, it is said, desire to help Gen. BUTLER by keeping their strength for him if he is nominated, and fear to defeat him by putting another candidate in the field. If these reformers cared more for reform, they might have an easier path before them.

So-called Ross children are being discovered in various parts of the country; but, unhappily, the painful mystery is as far as ever from being unraveled. The report that the child had been found yesterday in Vermont renewed the flagging interest in the case; but this seems to have been but another disappointment. It is a very grave matter to intimate, as some thoughtless persons have, that the Ross family are themselves implicated in the abduction. Even if such a suspicion has been fostered, it is cruel to give it words and form under present circumstances. And it would not lessen the responsibility of the Philadelphia detectives for their failure, if it were proved that there has been no real abduction of the child. If the boy has been stolen, the Police ought to be able to discover some trace of the thieves; if there has been a conspiracy—a trick—they ought to be able to discover *that.*

HARD TO KILL.

Several facts have recently been reported to the public which make it evident that there is a vitality about the civil service reform which enables it to resist a great many attacks from a great many sources. It was a favorite way of praising several of our heroes during the rebellion to say that they did not know when they were beaten. The reform of the civil service has been beaten in Congress, attacked in the departments, ridiculed by the politicians, ignored by the people, and pronounced dead over and over again by the opposition. But it still continues to show signs of life. The effect of the legislation of the last session was to take the work out of the hands of a central commission, and place it substantially under the control of each head of department, with a general supervision by the President. There was nothing in the action of Congress to prevent the enforcement of the rules, or to secure a restoration of the old method of appointment, unless the President and his Cabinet officers should decide on an abandonment of the reform. When Secretary BRISTOW took possession of his office, a course precisely the reverse of this was decided on. Instead of throwing up the reform, it was determined to continue to make it quite as thorough as it had ever been. The result is that the machinery by which the rules were applied in the Treasury has been revised, so as to accommodate it to the withdrawal of the Board of Commissioners, and has been maintained in vigorous operation. The Secretary, without professions or pretension, has shown that he thoroughly accepts the principle of the reform, and that he intends to manage his department in the interest of the public, and not in that of members of Congress, or of the professional politicians whom they have only too often served.

This will be a great disappointment to some members of Congress—how keen and bitter, may be inferred from the commotion awakened by the manner in which was made the reduction in the clerical force of the Treasury immediately after adjournment. The perturbation of the discharged clerks was only equaled by that of their Congressional "patrons" immediately after the reduction was effected. The Treasury swarmed with these latter, bent on securing some compensation, some alleviation, for the suffering of their favorites. But the evidence is conclusive that the reduction was made and adhered to on the principle announced by the civil service rules, that efficiency and fidelity, not political influence, should determine the tenure of office in the public service. It was precisely this principle that the opponents of the reform in Congress had undertaken to overthrow. Not that they were opposed to efficiency and fidelity in the abstract. They were not so, any more than the old advocates of slavery were opposed to freedom and equality in the abstract, or in favor of abstract oppression and servitude. But the Congressional enemies of civil service reform were anxious that their hold on the public Treasury should not be loosened, and that they might retain the power they had long enjoyed, to forward their political interests by the free use of the public offices.

That their efforts have not succeeded in the Treasury Department, is due to the courage and good faith of Secretary BRISTOW, and to his laudable ambition to advance the standard of efficiency in his department. In the long run the reform will win a still larger success and for a broader reason, viz: that it is a reform which, sooner or later, must take a strong hold on the public mind. The scope of the reform has hitherto been very limited. It has been regarded, even by its friends, from the stand-point of the public service only. But from this stand-point only a portion, and the smaller portion, of the benefits it is bound to confer can be understood. The greatest gain to the country from the success of the reform—that is, its radical and complete application to the entire body of the Federal service—would be the removal of the influence of patronage from politics. This would be substantially a revolution. In the present condition of our politics by far the larger number of those who take part in elections and in the proceedings connected with them, are in some form personally interested in the result. They are either seeking office or holding office, or are engaged in helping some one who is the one or the other. These men form, in a certain sense, a distinct class. They are separated from the remainder of the community by well-defined lines. They are, as a rule, opposed to the best interests of the public, for they are endeavoring to have the public service administered, not for the general good, but in some way or other for their private good. They are necessarily more energetic and more efficient in shaping politics to meet their ends than other people can be in opposing them, for their motives are stronger and far more sustained. They are capable of compact organization and united action; they can lay plans which require forethought and preparation, labor and expenditure of time and money, and they can afford to carry them out. Citizens without their special motive cannot and will not do this. It is useless to tell them that it is their duty to do so. When duty involves sacrifice of comfort and leisure and money, it is only followed on great occasions. Politicians recognize this, and when great occasions arise they consult the people, who they know will then have their own way. But when nothing more than the regular running of the Government is involved, the politicians have it their way, and it is then that they are best repaid for their exertions.

It will be acknowledged by most of our readers that the picture we have drawn is only too correct, and that it represents not such a Government "of the people, for the people, and by the people," as our forefathers founded and imagined would stand, but a curious perversion of such a Government, in which the few rule the many, and for the avowed benefit, not of the many, but of the few. Such a condition of things demands a reform, and we are confident that a reform will be had whenever the people know their necessities, and how they can be met. The process by which the present evil has grown up has been a gradual, and, in many respects, an obscure, one. But its results are obvious enough, and the remedy is equally obvious. When the attention of the country shall be clearly directed to the subject, then will occur one of those occasions to which we have referred, when the people take matters into their own hands, and the mere professional politician goes to the wall. Meanwhile, the country is indebted to Secretary BRISTOW for the firmness with which he has maintained the beginnings of reform under adverse circumstances.

PROTECTION AGAINST QUACKERY.

The verdict of the Coroner's Jury in the case of the young married woman who died in a "water-cure" establishment on Seventy-second street, in this City, recalls attention to an enormous and growing evil. It is shown in the evidence in this case that the unfortunate patient died of poison absorbed into the system from sores upon the body. It is also apparent that these ulcers or sores had been caused by improper treatment, or rather lack of treatment. Wet bandages had been applied in absolute ignorance of their effect, and, apparently, without any design whatever. The patient had been neglected so long that the spine was covered with that variety of ulceration known in hospitals as "bed sores." In short, the facts brought out show one of the most shocking and painful instances of malpractice. The supposed proprietor of the water-cure establishment, one SCHIEFFERDECKER, testified that he had no diploma, and that he first found out how his patient was affected, after she had been in his charge three weeks, by noticing the unpleasant odor arising from her body. This monstrous affair seems to be fitly summed up in the verdict of the jury, who found that the patient came to her death "from criminal neglect on the part of SHIEFFERDECKER," and it is recommended that all such institutions as his be under the supervision of the Board of Health.

As everybody knows, the City is full of such "doctors" as this man SCHIEFFERDECKER. Of course, in the multitude of private infirmaries, there are some that are carefully and properly managed by competent men. But the number of charlatans is very large The host of men who advertise their ability in "specialties" are, for the most part, quacks of the deepest ignorance. The City streets, in some wards, are thick with the signs of these harpies, who prey upon the credulity and misfortunes of the race. They have private hospitals, into which no Health Inspector ever goes. They are responsible to nobody, and, when their deluded victim dies on their hands, they are able to give a "doctor's" certificate of the cause of death which shall satisfy the easy requirements of the law. Unfortunately, most people are too ready to place reliance upon the plausible representations of these charlatans. Treatment by the "regular" practitioners is expensive, and it is thought, on the whole, a saving of money and time to put one's self into the hands of the irregular pretender, who contracts to cure all diseases to which flesh is heir. Some of these men profess to gain their knowledge of the art of healing from the spirits of the dead; some assume to cure by intuitive knowledge; and some, affecting to despise "the pedantry of science," lay hands upon the delicate human organization as they would attack an unhewn stick of timber. People are so easily gulled, so willing to be humbugged, it is not surprising that prescriptions and nostrums that seem simply grotesque in their eccentricity are swallowed with faith and confidence. One of these "doctors," not long since, gave sea-sand and milk for chronic dysentery, and another prescribed raw eggs for paralysis. But these fellows never lack patients.

The remedy for this mad trifling with human life and health is obvious. We have public and chartered hospitals that are obliged to submit to inspections and domiciliary visits, yet here are innumerable private institutions, nobody knows how conducted nor by whom superintended, dotting the City in nearly every block. Whatever may be true of this special case, a moment's reflection must show that it is to the last degree unjust that any such institution should exist without official inspection. We are not prepared to indorse the recommendation of the jury that the Board of Health should exercise a supervision over these hospitals; that body has its hands full just now. But it is simple justice to those institutions that are conducted by capable and honest men that they should be defended against quacks. It is just to the community, so ready to be cheated, that it be defended by the law against the deadly greed of charlatans.

"WHITE CIVILIZATION."

We are reminded by a courteous Southern critic that the Alabama Democratic Convention did not pass resolutions in favor of a white man's government, but only in favor of "white civilization." The distinction seems to us to be one, in this case, without a difference. How do the Democrats of Alabama expect to get "white civilization" through a political organization? The convention that made the announcement to which we have before referred, nominated candidates for State officers, and declared the doctrine they expect to carry out by means of the men they may elect. What do they intend to do? The employment of political means implies the pursuit of political ends. What are they? Among other things, is there any doubt that they include the election or appointment of white men, to all the offices in the State, not necessarily on the ground that they are the best men but because they are white? The Convention did not say this in so many words, but is there any question as to what they meant? The journal to which we have referred, and which is the *Sun* of Charleston, says that we "seem to have an indefinite idea how the harmony of the two races is to be restored." This, so far as it relates to the Democratic method of "restoring" harmony, is partially true. We fail to get from Democratic professions any definite idea of what that method is. Such glittering phrases as "white civilization" throw no light on the subject. They may mean much, or they may mean nothing. Moreover, the notion of "restoring" harmony is a little suggestive. The only harmony that ever existed under Democratic auspices, and, therefore, the only species of which we can suppose they are seeking the restoration, was precisely the kind we ventured to indicate by the term "white man's government." It was the harmony that prevails between the lion and the lamb, when, in a carnal state, they "lie down together"—the lion on the outside. Moreover, there is one important difficulty we encounter in interpreting Democratic declarations by the aid of Democratic newspapers. It is the unfortunate ignorance of fact displayed by them. For instance, in any discussion of what a purely "white civilization" might mean for the negro, we should be compelled to take into account the former operations of the Kuklux Klan. But at this point the Democratic newspapers fail to give us any assistance. So far as they seem to know, the klan never existed. They treat it as an imaginary element in the problem—a fiction born of political excitement and malice, and having no bearing whatever on any current relations between the blacks and whites. We are unable to take this view. The facts will not allow us. To us, having reference only to well-authenticated testimony and excluding all exaggeration, the Kuklux Klan is a perfectly-established reality, letting in a great deal of light on the nature of "white civilization."

We have a strong conviction that the movement to establish absolute supremacy of whites over blacks is unwise, whether it be called a movement for a white man's government or for white civilization. It is unwise because it tends to keep alive in the bosoms of the blacks the jealousy and suspicion of the whites, only too natural to them; and it is unwise because it tends to renew between the two political parties of the nation the question of equal rights for the blacks, which lately seemed well nigh disposed of, and which we should be glad to see settled forever. There are many questions of practical importance awaiting attention, which they cannot receive until this question is out of the way. We may add that it is only on some one of these practical questions that the opposition can hope to gain power, and that a forced revival of the issues growing out of emancipation and enfranchisement would certainly be bad policy for that party.

CHANGES IN NEW-ENGLAND.

Great changes are manifest in the population of the "Old Bay State," as well as in other sections of New-England. These changes are daily more and more perceptible, especially in the most densely populated Eastern States, and merit the attention of the closest observers. It is evident that the population of New-England is undergoing transformation to such an extent, that in a couple of generations it will hardly resemble the long-established type. The influx of foreign immigration, which has been steady and unremitting for more than forty years, although differing largely in volume at various times, has been an important agency in bringing about the change. The reflex sentiment of the West—that is, the sentiment of those sons and daughters of New-England who have settled in the Western States, and have taken into their composition the breadth, the rough impatience, and the daring ambition of that vast new section, has also had much to do with the transformation. The war, which sent so many thousands of young men out beyond the narrow boundaries to which they had previously become reconciled, and brought them into contact with phases of the national character which they had never before seen, had its share in molding a new type. It encouraged a general spirit of discontent among large classes in the farming regions, and induced them to desert the "granite hills" and flock to the adjacent cities, or even to those thousands of miles away.

Nowhere has the Irish character taken a stronger hold than in certain parts of New-England; and there are to-day sections of the Eastern States from which the original populations have been completely crowded out by the frugal, thrifty, and determined Celt. There has been in none of these sections anything like a marked hostility between Yankee and Irishman on account of the difference in religious belief or national habits; but it is noticeable that the Yankee wave recedes before the Irish wave—seems to disappear entirely and without noise. It is a remarkable fact, too, that the Irish, including those born in Ireland and of Irish parents in this country, greatly outnumber all other foreigners in New-England. According to the census of 1870, the whole number of foreigners in the six Eastern States was 646,001, of whom 447,453 were Irish. As the Germans have monopolized portions of the West, so the Irish seem specially to affect New-England. And this is not wholly explained by the fact that there are large numbers of manufacturing establishments throughout Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Connecticut—for the Irish make good farmers on the hills which our Southern and Western friends are pleased to term "bleak and barren," and grow rich and prosperous with only half the advantages which the Germans have in the Central States. There are more than two hundred and fifty thousand persons of unmixed Irish blood in Massachusetts, and it is idle to deny that their presence has worked a marked change in the character of the population. In some parts of the State the common school, once purely American, and maintained on the sternest democratic basis, has become less and less a prominent institution as the Irish have come in, because the Americans, finding the character of the schools changing, under new influences, have either withdrawn their children entirely, or ceased to take the same vital interest in the education of the masses as of old, allowing "parish" and private to displace the "common" schools.

In some of the New-England cities, notably in Boston, the Irish constitute almost one-half the population, and the "Irish-American," a type which it is difficult to define exactly, yet which differs considerably from its fellow composite in the Middle States, has much to do with the conduct of affairs. Recent statistics have shown us that some noted Irish family names have six or eight hundred representatives in Boston alone, and many of these names are prominent in politics. At a meeting of the Democratic Central City Committee in the "Hub of the Universe," a short time since, nearly all the speakers were Irish, or at least bore Irish names; and at the ward meetings in Boston and many other large New-England cities, one always finds Hibernians among the active workers and speakers. The Irish character is seen in its best and worst phases in every town and hamlet in the Eastern States.

New-England is undergoing many changes which are due quite as much to the tendency of her natives to crowd together in large centres, as to the increase of her foreign population. Crime is rather more frequent in the principal cities than it was even a dozen years ago. Murders are much more numerous than of old. It appears difficult to secure, in some of the States, anything like decent legislation on the subject of the sale of liquors, although it is generally admitted that ardent spirits provoke much of the violent crime. The condition of laboring women in many New-England cities is not a whit better, nor are they more effectually protected, than in some of the European countries, where society is pretty thoroughly disorganized. Luxury and "boarding" do away with real family life, and tend to check the growth of the native population in the country as well as in the town. It is even announced, now and then, that "rings" and lobbyists prevail against measures for the general good, and do their work with that brutal frankness and disregard of public opinion which would have been impossible in the New-England of by-gone generations.

A SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY.

The efforts of the Young Ladies' Christian Association to procure a Saturday half-holiday for the young women employed by the merchants and manufacturers of New-York have been partially successful. From a communication forwarded to us by one of the Vice Presidents of the society, we learn that the concession has been granted by fifteen firms in response to a circular which had been sent to them upon the subject. In like manner, twenty-two others replied that it had been their custom for a considerable time past to close their places of business early on Saturday afternoon, and it is hoped that the movement will shortly become popular among a still larger number of employers. We regret, however, to find that the labors of the association are not appreciated by some large firms in the City. The replies which are received by the ladies' committees are not always even courteous. One letter, sent by the President of a prominent sewing-machine company, was little less than insulting. Not satisfied with refusing to comply with the humane suggestion very properly put before him, this gentleman seemed to regard the action of the association as an unwarrantable interference with his rights as to the girls in his employment, and he wrote a letter in that spirit. But we trust that the ladies against whom such treatment is directed will not be discouraged by it. Letters of the kind must be expected. Any man who is incapable of recognizing the just claims of his employes, who regards the hard-working girls in his establishment only as so many machines to be worn out in making money for himself, is not a man in whom any great degree of respect for persons engaged in charitable occupations may be looked for. He is not the man to give a courteous reply to any request made to him in the cause of humanity. His rudeness, therefore, should have no weight, and he himself may advantageously be left to the influence of public opinion, and to the sense of shame which all but bad men feel, sooner or later, for acts of real oppression against those whose labor is at their disposal.

This effort to alleviate the burden of women and girls employed in manufactories, stores, and places of business during the week, is one that commends itself to many judicious people. Much might be said in regard to the undue length of business hours generally in this City, and in favor of reducing them in many branches of trade. Quite as much business as is done now could be done if the time were shorter, while the social advantages that would result from such curtailment are considerable and would exert a beneficial influence throughout the community. In London, where vastly more daily work is gone through than in New-York, the experiment of reducing the hours has long been tried, and with the most happy results.

Then, too, the Saturday half-holiday is an established institution among most of the large firms, and all agree that the innovation has been beneficial alike to employers and employed. We might mention several important commercial cities where the same custom has been introduced, and with like results; and it is fair to assume that what has been found successful in these would not be unsuccessful here. Merchants need not fear that their interests would be jeopardized by yielding the point asked for. The uniform experience elsewhere is that the interests of employers, instead of being injured, are served. And so it would be in New-York. If it were not, we should still be prepared to advocate the Saturday half-holiday on higher grounds, indorsing the principle that it is necessary to the health and social improvement of people whose occupations keep them throughout the week in confined buildings. But when, in addition to this, it has been proved beyond a doubt that the welfare of the employers themselves is promoted by this act of consideration to those who labor for them, perhaps a more powerful argument cannot be supplied. At the present time, many of the heads of our large houses are away from the City, and this, perhaps, accounts for the fact that the list of those who have returned favorable replies to the ladies of the Christian Association is not longer than it is. But the movement thus begun should be accelerated. The subject is worthy of immediate attention, and we are unwilling to believe that the majority of our business men will, upon a full consideration of it, be averse to adopt a custom that has so much to commend it.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

HALF HOLIDAY ON SATURDAY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reply to the circular letter issued by the Young Ladies' Christian Association, calling upon the merchants and manufacturers of our City for a half holiday on Saturdays during the Summer for their female employes, we have up to this date received favorable responses from the following firms:

A. Stewart, Black & Co., S. Love, Helen C. Lamb, Laura Auer, A. M. & R. Davies, Robert Mein, Ignats Stein, M. L. Pearl, Frank Watson, C. Donegan, T. Herman, Davis Sewing-machine Company, Eddy, Russell & Co., Mrs. Gaynor, E. E. Selchow.

The following firms have informed us that the half holiday has for some time past been given:

Thomas Daniels, Jr., S. Bernhardt, R. Rutter, James Summerville, A. H. Bielathaupt, S. H. Mandelbaum & Co., Mrs. E. Knox, Johnson Brothers & Co., W. Dibblee, Willcox & Gibbs, Wheeler & Wilson, Jones & Marshall, Singer Manufacturing Company, Thomas Kelly, Pyke, Stringfield & Co., A. Burdette Smith, George McKibbon & Son, A. Burns, H. Manneck, Friedman & Webster, D. Kranch, Domestic Sewing-machine Company.

YOUNG LADIES' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 64 Irving place.

THE LOCUST PLAGUE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent, Mr. Henry Wyatt, makes an important suggestion in your paper of Aug. 9 as to the services of the "grackle," or grakle, in exterminating locusts and grasshoppers. Buffon's reference to this bird is quoted by other writers. The *Gracula*, divided into numerous large families, are not all equally efficient locust-eaters. See the encyclopedias and natural histories. Probably our most voracious locust-eaters are the *Meleagridæ*, or *Phasianidæ*, of whom the grand chief, for table use, is our own native turkey.

This locust plague is doubtless receiving attention in the Agricultural Bureau at Washington, if that bureau still exists. One of our great wheat-growing regions is invaded, and the whole North-west, the future granary of America and Western Europe, is menaced by a destructive power which should be met by all the skill we possess, whether in or out of Government offices. This plague may have come from Utah, where it has long been known as one of the original curses of the valley of Salt Lake. Early settlers in Kentucky and Tennessee fought it successfully by rearing large broods of turkeys. Perhaps it is sent upon us now to punish us for our wholesale and retail destruction of the prairie chickens.

Would it pay to have the Legislatures of the North-western States assemble in extra sessions to pass laws against killing any more prairie grouse? As to the turkeys, they should go West, young and old, with all their eggs, for service next Summer.

A BERG-MAN.

OBITUARY.

RIGHT REV. HENRY JOHN WHITEHOUSE, BISHOP OF ILLINOIS.

Right Rev. Henry John Whitehouse, D. D., LL. D., D. D., Oxon., LL. D., Cantab., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Illinois, died at his residence in Chicago, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, after a short illness, having nearly completed his seventy-first year. The deceased prelate was born in Park place, in this City, in August, 1803, and was educated at Columbia College, graduating in the class of 1821. Having determined to devote himself to the ministry, he entered the General Theological Seminary, and, concluding his course there in 1824, received in that year Deacon's orders. Having been raised to the priesthood in 1827, he became, in the year 1829, Rector of St. Luke's, Rochester, to which parish he ministered for fifteen years, until he was called to St. Thomas' Church in this City. For seven years he remained in charge of that wealthy parish, the old church of which, on the corner of Houston street and Broadway, was long one of the most prominent buildings of the City. In 1851 the infirmities of Bishop Chase, of Illinois, rendered it necessary that he should have an assistant, and Rev. Mr. Whitehouse was chosen and consecrated to that office Nov. 20, 1851. On the death of Bishop Chase, in 1852, he became Bishop of Illinois, and in 1865 his Alma Mater made him Doctor of Divinity. He visited England in 1867, and at the request of the Archbishop of Canterbury, preached the opening sermon before the Pan-Anglican Council, held at Lambeth Palace. During his visit abroad he was honored with the attention of the leading prelates of the Church of England, and the doctor's hoods of Oxford and Cambridge Universities were both conferred upon him. Bishop Whitehouse was a man of great learning. In the House of Bishops his counsels distinguished him, for many years, as a conservative churchman, but more recently he has favored the High Church party, and to the effect which this change has produced are in some measure attributed the dissensions in the Diocese of Illinois, which have resulted in the withdrawal of Rev. Mr. Cheney, now Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church, and others from the regular Episcopal body. The deceased Bishop, who was gifted with rare eloquence, was an accomplished linguist and a classical scholar of remarkable proficiency. Against the advice of his relatives and friends he had undertaken, during the vacancy of the Bishopric of Wisconsin, to perform part of the labor of that Diocese together with his own. During the last season of Lent he performed tasks which would have been thought too great for one many years his junior, having preached and lectured as often as thirty times in seventeen days. He was an amiable man, and made many warm friends in this City, in Rochester, where he ministered so long, and in the Diocese over which he presided for twenty-two years. On Wednesday last he was seized with fainting fits, and for the first time in twenty years was prostrated by sickness. Dispatches received by his relatives gave hopes of his recovery as late as Saturday morning, when his symptoms became unfavorable. He grew worse on Sunday, and his brother in Brooklyn was yesterday apprised that he had died, having retained consciousness to the last. Bishop Whitehouse leaves a family of five sons and one daughter, all of whom, with the exception of a son in the United States Navy, attached to the Portsmouth, now at San Francisco, were at his bedside at his last moments. The brother of the deceased Bishop has left this City for Chicago, to superintend the funeral arrangements. The body will be brought to New-York and interred in the family plot in Green-Wood Cemetery.

HON. DAY O. KELLOGG.

Hon. Day O. Kellogg, of Brooklyn, died at Fairfield, Conn., on the 9th inst., at the ripe age of seventy-eight years. Mr. Kellogg was for many years a leading merchant of Troy, N. Y., while that city was at the height of its commercial prosperity. In 1838-9 he represented his county in the State Legislature, and served with ability as Chairman of the Committee on Banks and Insurance. In 1840 he accepted the position of Paymaster General on Gov. Seward's staff, which office he filled for six years, until the close of Gov. Wright's Administration. He was also prominent in the educational and benevolent operations of Troy, and was for many years President of the Rensselaer County Bible Society. In 1850 he was chosen Mayor of Troy, which position he subsequently resigned to accept that of Consul to Glasgow, tendered him by President Fillmore, with whom he maintained relations of the warmest personal friendship from boyhood. Returning to this country in 1853, he took up his residence in Brooklyn, where he has since lived in quiet but useful retirement. In all his official relations he enjoyed the fullest confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens; and he leaves behind him the record of an unsullied and blameless life, and the character of a Christian gentleman.

WHY THE SOUTH FAILED.

Senator Jas. B. Gordon made an address at the commencement of the University of Georgia last week, and once more essayed to explain the failure of the South in the war of the rebellion. His remarks on this point are thus reported: "And just here I am tempted to break the thread of my argument to make a remark which I think ought to be made in this connection. It is this: that this civilization and these institutions, whatever may be said of their evils, were also the sources from which sprung the matchless prowess and self-sacrifice exhibited by the South in the late war. And as I have introduced this subject, let me add also that I mean no mimic regret when I deplore the efforts to place the responsibility of our failure at the door of this or that man, or upon this or that cause. The truth is, we have failed because it was impossible to succeed; and if, with all the experience of both sides, we had the war to fight over again, we should accomplish no more; nor has any other race, under like circumstances, ever accomplished so much in the past, nor can ever accomplish more in the future. What is it you ought to have done that was left undone? You did all that human hands could accomplish, human intellects suggest, human skill devise, or human hearts endure. And you yielded at last only to overwhelming calamities, to crushing impossibilities, to the decrees of a destiny as inexorable as death—to resist which you brought public and private economy, public and private devotedness and unitedness, skill, intellect, courage, will, energy, sacrifices, prayers, churches, States, manhood, and womanhood; enduring, suffering, struggling, with a faith, a heroism, and martial spirit, unexampled in history and lustrous in defeat."

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LABOR REFORMERS AND THEIR PLAN OF OPERATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—The State campaign opens with the convention of Labor Reformers in South Framingham, on Wednesday. It is the desire of a majority of the State Central Committee that no ticket for State officers be made up, but that a declaration of principles be made, and the effort of the little party be directed to secure men in the Legislature who are in favor of their claims. There are, however, several so-called ladies who want a ticket, and to this end work. The issue to be raised will be eight hours for women and children, with a system of inspectorship based on the English plan. Mr. E. M. Chamberlain, the first candidate of the party for Governor, will open the convention, and Judge Cowley or Rev. William R. Alger will preside.

The last vote polled by the Labor Reformers on a State ticket was in 1871, when their candidate received 6,848 votes. The largest vote was cast in 1869 for Mr. Chamberlain, and figured up 13,567 in a total vote of 138,474. Their influence, what little they have shown, has been in the Legislature. If they nominate a candidate this year, it may be Gen. Henry K. Oliver, who was at the head of the Bureau of Statistics, when first formed, and was responsible for the first report, so full of errors and misstatements, or Mr. Chamberlain. The little band are divided into two factions, the one favoring Butler and opposing a nomination that their strength may be thrown for him, if in any event he should run, and the other opposed to him.

EX-GOV. BULLOCK AND HON. GEO. F. HOAR'S DISTRICT.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 10.—The *Gazette* this afternoon will contain a letter from Ex-Gov. Bullock positively declining to be considered a candidate in George F. Hoar's Congressional District.

THE ST. LOUIS PEOPLE'S COUNTY CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 10.—The People's County Convention met to-day in Turner's Hall. Adolphus Weir was elected President and Judge Chas. Speck Vice President. After considerable discussion, it was decided the convention should adjourn till Aug. 17 to give the delegations from each ward, city, and township in the county time to canvass their respective districts and ascertain what suitable persons will pledge themselves to serve as delegates to the People's State Convention. The names of such persons will be reported to the convention on its next reassembling.

THE ARKANSAS CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 10.—The Finance Committee made a majority report to the convention to-day in favor of repudiating what are known as the Halfords bonds, the State aid bonds, and the levee bonds.

THE INDIANS.

THE ARAPAHOES AND CHEYENNES PREPARING FOR WAR—ACTIVITY OF THE MILITARY.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 10.—Information from Fort Laramie says the Sioux Indians report that the Arapahoes and Cheyennes are getting ready for war, and that many of the Sioux will go with them should this prove true. The military are very active, but their movements are kept as quiet as possible in order that the Indians may not be informed thereof through renegade whites and half-breeds.

Gen. King and the Ninth Infantry head-quarters departed for Fort Laramie to-day.

THE MINNESOTA CROPS.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 10.—To-day's dispatches from various parts of the State represent the wheat harvest nearly completed and saved in excellent condition. Although the yield is not equal to that of last year, it is better than was expected, being nearly or quite an average, while the quality is generally No. 1. In many portions of the grasshopper districts the yield of wheat is fair. Oats and barley are good, and corn and potatoes promise excellently.

REPORT OF THE BOSTON CITY ASSESSORS.

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—The report of the Boston City Tax Assessors shows a gain in the valuation of the city of $32,936,837. The rate is fixed at $15 60 in $1,000, which is higher than it has been since 1865, when it was $15 80. The gain is mainly on real estate, as the gain on personal, including bank tax, is only $3,000,000.

PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMMUNICATION.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—To-day freight trains were dispatched for the first time from the new Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, on Delaware avenue, drawn by locomotives along the river front, on the new track connecting with the branch road on Washington avenue. This avoids carting through the city of heavy freight arriving by steam and sailing vessels, and greatly lessens the expense, and consumption of time.

THE SOMERVILLE RIOT IN TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 10.—Persons who arrived from Somerville this morning state that Albert Reeves, the Republican candidate for Sheriff, who was shot by Burton on Friday, died last night. His brother Paul was dying this morning. Judge J. G. Reeves, another brother, who was shot at the same time, and Oscar Burton, will both recover. Everything was quiet there, and the Chickasaw Guards, from this city, have returned.

A BOAT STOVE BY A WHALE.

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—On the 13th of July a boat with two men put out from the schooner Hannah Stone, of Beverly, while on the Grand Banks, to look after their trawls. When two or three miles away from the schooner the boat was stove to pieces by a whale, and Patrick Gorman, of Beverly, drowned. Gorman was thirty-two years old, and leaves a wife.

DISTURBANCES IN ARKANSAS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 10.—A special to the *Avalanche* from Helena says: The officers of the packet Traders say that the boat was prevented from passing O. K. Landing to-day by a mob of negroes. Austin appears to be in possession of the whites, but no particulars can be learned, from which it is inferred that trouble may yet occur at Austin.

THE CENTENNIAL.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—The work of constructing the centennial buildings is progressing rapidly. Among the applications received for space to-day, by the commission, was one from the Aberdeen Granite Company, at Aberdeen, Scotland.

RETURNING REPENTANTS.

The Jamestown (Chautauqua County) *Journal* closes an article upon the advisability of welcoming Fenton and other "Liberal Republicans" back into the party with outstretched arms and joyful acclamations, as follows: "We would not drive away any Liberals who are Republicans, and desire to support Republican principles, but we know we speak the sentiments of the Republicans of this Congressional District when we say that it would be a fearful blunder to ignore the treachery of those who joined hands with the Democracy to destroy the Republican national organization and thus defeat the principles that organization represented, but to welcome back to our councils the unrepentant chiefs of that rebellion would be the very height of folly."

FAMILY COMPLICATIONS.

A Virginia paper propounds the following: "Two brothers marry two sisters, who are cousins of the brothers. The older brother has several children by his wife, and she dies. He then marries a younger sister of his first wife, and has several children by her. He and the wife of his brother die. A few years thereafter the younger brother marries the widow of the older brother, and has by her two children. What is the relationship? We get the above from Dr. Eller, of our county, who knows the parties, and will be obliged if any one will solve the complex genealogy."

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CITY THEATRES.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

The opening of Booth's Theatre last evening, under the management of Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer, was distinguished by a crowded attendance, exuberant applause, and pretty general satisfaction. The production of a new play by Mr. Boucicault is a matter of some importance in the theatrical world, and therefore there was a good deal of anticipation concerning a play which was not merely new, but which took a departure in a new direction. It is quite reasonable that expectation should have run pretty high in respect to the production of "Belle Lamar." No play has ever been more studiously announced. Heralds and pursuivants, so to speak, have proclaimed its coming; there has been a figurative flare of trumpets in its behalf; and outside the good offices of those excellent *avant courriers*, popularly known as advertisements, apt service has been rendered by that tangible commodity (much sought after by dramatic authors) called the puff preliminary. Excellent playwright as Mr. Boucicault is, there is no reason why he should not profit by those aids which are the common right of every dramatic author, and which usually have the effect of setting expectation on tip-toe. The prime reliance of the new play appears to rest on the fact that it is the first attempt in the direction of establishing a national American drama. For the purpose of establishing a national drama, we cannot think of any author whom we would mention beside Mr. Boucicault, and this applies to any nationality he might favor with his attentions. He has given us Irish dramas beyond number, the French school has been reproduced by him, a Scandinavian drama would probably be within his range, and so strong a belief have we in his versatility that we think he could, with equal ease, hunt up the romantic episodes in the history of Japan or Tartary, and furnish the Orientals with a very excellent national drama, in which, possibly, there might be a flavoring admixture of the Irish element. He is the man for emergencies, and as a purely American drama is desirable, who so apt a pioneer? "Belle Lamar" satisfies the conditions of a national play, in all the following particulars. It is conversant with an American subject of momentous interest in the history of the country, and its incidents, localities, and most of its characters are American. Mr. Boucicault has chosen the period of the civil war for his story, and in doing this he believes that there is no danger of reviving old animosities. The task is doubtless one of some difficulty, but certainly he is of all modern dramatic authors the especial one whose skill is equal to an emergency of this kind. The particular period of the war selected by him is the episode of the Shenandoah Valley, in the Spring of 1862, but he draws his plot from another source, namely, the betrayal of McClellan's plans to the enemy by women who were acting as spies. With these inspirations he weaves a pretty story, having a mingled texture of romance and melo-dramatic elements. *Belle Lamar*, the heroine of the play, is a Southern lady who is married to an officer in the Union Army. Her case resembles that of *Brutus* when he stabbed *Cæsar*, and exculpated himself by saying that it was "not that he loved Cæsar less, but that he loved Rome more," for she leaves her husband, *Philip Bligh*, (Mr. John McCullough,) not that she has any fault to find with him, but simply because he is a Union officer, and because all her sympathies and aspirations are Southern. In Virginia her family procures a divorce, and, impelled by her love of the South, she becomes a spy of the Confederates. There comes in now a new element in the fact that a Union officer under *Col. Bligh*—*Marston Pike* (Mr. F. B. Warde)—falls in love with her, and, ignorant of her deception, betrays unwittingly the plans of his General. The lady is ultimately captured, and is taken before a court-martial of which her husband is the President. Confronted with this tribunal, she firmly refuses to give the name of the officer who has betrayed his trust. The situation gradually becomes exciting by reason of her imperiled safety, when *Marston Pike*, after a severe struggle with himself, and for the purpose of shielding her, makes a voluntary confession of his guilt. The result is his condemnation to death, and the refusal of the court-martial to make any pronouncement as to the guilt or innocence of *Belle Lamar*. The influence of *General "Stonewall" Jackson*, who was the recipient of dispatches which she had caused to be intercepted, is now brought into play. He returns them unopened, and through his intercession *Belle Lamar* is permitted to go to the commanding General. For this purpose she is provided with a pass by her husband, *Colonel Bligh*, and in a well-contrived scheme she succeeds in conveying this pass to the condemned officer, who effects his escape.

He uses his liberty to communicate with the Northern armies, and relieve *Bligh* from a hot corner in which the exigencies of the drama place him. A reconciliation with her husband meets the case of the lady, and brings about a happy termination. This is briefly the main thread of the story, but like every drama, it is surrounded with matters of collateral interest, and is helped to a condition of completeness by becoming garniture. *Major Stuart*, an officer in Jackson's army, is brought into close relation with the principal characters, but after all he is little more than a side figure for the purpose of the play. The Hibernian element gets a very ample representation, and many of the scenes would suggest the description Irish rather than American as indicating the character of the drama. *Remmy Shea*, (Mr. Chas. Le Clercq,) a soldier in Pike's command, and *Honor McQuade*, (Miss Marguerite Chambers,) who is less of an Irish vivandiere than a hench-woman of *Colonel Bligh*, are the principal characters in this respect, and furnish the comic side of the play. Mr. Boucicault supposes them to speak the North country language, but has given them a dialect bearing as close a resemblance to it as Yorkshire to London, or Georgia to Massachusetts. Miss Chambers' performance is, however, a good one, and her brogue would be beyond reproach if it had not received a North of Ireland location. But these parts are, after all, only of minor consideration, so far as the main purpose of the story is concerned. In dealing with the Northern and Southern aspects of the conflict, Mr. Boucicault has treated the matter with great tact and delicacy. He would be but a blind partisan who could take offense on either side, for in all their antagonisms the dramatist keeps up an interchange of fair courtesies and stately heroics. In the matter of incident "Belle Lamar" can certainly claim an abundance, and its incidents are rapid and pretty effective. It is cast in three acts, and is written with tolerable strength and concentration, and with telling situations at the end of each act. The dialogue, too, is written with the author's usual success, while the mounting is elaborate, and the stage arrangements of that exact kind which Mr. Boucicault knows how to secure for the representation of all his plays. All things considered, however, "Belle Lamar" is not likely to be of permanent and abiding interest. If it were tested by a representation—say in London, or in any other place where the theme is not so immediately interesting as here—we do not think it would be deemed a success. It is a shade too melo-dramatic, and the reason which induces the wife to leave her husband is hardly sufficient motive for its action. "Belle Lamar" was written for Mr. John McCullough, who fills the leading rôle of *Philip Bligh*. His impersonation is an even and careful one, but without any absolutely strong points. He doesn't strain after effects, and he doesn't achieve any great successes. Miss K. Rogers Randolph, better known as Miss Katherine Rogers, represents the heroine. Her impersonation is characterized by her usual grace, and possesses the requisite shades of feeling and pathos. Mr. Mackay's *Stonewall Jackson* is the same type as the other character representations, and Mr. Warde as *Marston Pike* and Mr. Chas. Rockwell as *Patrick Stuart* are very satisfactory. Miss Chambers' performance, we have said, is a very good one, and this also applies in a lesser degree to the impersonation given by Mr. Chas. Le Clercq. For the rest there is nothing particular to be said. The majority of the audience appeared to be well satisfied, and the author and actors were summoned before the curtain at the end of each act. Mr. Palmer was also obliged to make his appearance at the end of the play. Mr. J. L. Toole, the English comedian, was an interested spectator of the performance.

NIBLO'S THEATRE.

The recent prominence given to Chas. Reade's novel, "Griffith Gaunt," led probably to the representation of a dramatised version of the work last evening at Niblo's. The book has seemed to mark the line between the author's previous greatness and subsequent littleness. It made something of a stir, however, and has been dramatised in one or two different versions. One of these dramatization was performed last night. The cast was a very fair one, Mr. Wheeler playing the part of *Griffith* to Miss Henrietta Irving's *Catherine*, and Miss Alice Brooks' *Mercy Vint*. In addition to the part of *Griffith*, Mr. Wheeler attempted to play that of *Tom Leicester*, the gipsey game-keeper, and half brother to the former character, which smacked of the "lightning change man." The part of *Griffith* was well played, but that of *Leicester* was not altogether successful. In the book Tom Ceicester was almost as much a gentleman as *Griffith*, and by no means the clown represented by Mr. Wheeler. Miss Irving played the characters of *Kate Peyton* and *Catherine Gaunt* with that faithfulness in keeping with her usual artistic taste. Very good character acting was displayed by Miss Lizzie Safford as *Caroline Ryder*, and by Messrs. Scanlan and Mestayer as *Harry Vint* and *Paul Carrick*. Upon the whole, no fault could be found with the cast, but the management would consult their own interest, as well as that of the public, by substituting, as swiftly as possible, a more instructive and more entertaining performance. The company, as well as audiences, are worthy of better things.

WOOD'S THEATRE.

A new drama by Mr. Chas. H. Morton, entitled "Poor and Proud," was produced at this establishment last evening, Mr. Louis Aldrich and Miss Sophie Miles filling the principal parts. *Alice Russell* (Miss Miles) is in the service of *Allan Gregory* (Mr. Aldrich) as a store girl. *Gregory* is in love with his pretty assistant, who has a malicious and unscrupulous rival in the person of *Ellen Vandyke* (Miss Sanford,) the daughter of a wealthy cotton broker. In order to get rid of *Alice*, *Miss Vandyke* contrives, by the help of one of the store girls, to get a valuable diamond brooch placed in *Alice's* pocket, who is then charged with the theft, and the usual consequences follow. The plot is further complicated by the introduction of a rascally clerk of *Vandyke's*, who becomes acquainted with some facts of great value to *Alice* and her family. Finally, of course, the dramatist rescues his heroine from all her troubles, and dispenses just retribution among her enemies. Mr. Sheldon appears in the piece in the character of a strong-limbed and rather weak-minded letter-carrier, a part which he plays with more care than usual. The drama has a number of strong and not overdrawn scenes in it, and it will bear repetition. At the matinées, Miss Belle Howitt, Miss Lizzie Kelsey, and Mr. Sheldon appear in the extravaganza of "Dick Whittington and his Cat."

THE WILLIAMSBURG SWINDLE.

ITS CHARACTER, AND HOW IT WAS WORKED—THE MANNER IN WHICH MR. DAILEY ATTACKED "OFFICEHOLDERS," AND HOW HE FAILED TO CARRY THE POSITION.

Among the many young men who are not averse to making money "honestly if the can, but making it anyhow," there are none more determined than Mr. James Dailey, whose operations began in this City, and have, since the gradual suppression of "skin games" and bogus jewelry establishments here, been transferred to the more quiet and less troublesome precincts of Williamsburg. Mr. Dailey is a man of infinite variety, however, and the temporary embarrassments arising from occasional predatory or prohibitory calls of the Police authorities but nerve his ingenuity to further action. About a month ago this accomplished individual determined for his own sake to resume business. He pondered thoughtfully over several schemes, and finally concluded, being a Democrat, that the Republican office-holders were possessed of too much money, and that he was fairly entitled to some of it. Obtaining a file of the *New-York Sun*, he selected the articles published in that journal attacking the Washington District "Ring," and had them republished in pamphlet form. The pamphlet is a little paper-covered book, containing about thirty pages, entitled *Grant's Office-holders*, and purporting to have been published by Morrison & Co. About 2,000 copies were printed. Mr. Dailey next secured Post Office Box No. 11, in the Williamsburg Post Office, in the name of Morrison & Co. This necessary step having been effected, Mr. Dailey prepared the following swindling advertisement, which was duly published in the provincial papers:

JUST PUBLISHED:
AN EXPOSE OF SOME OF GRANT'S OFFICE-HOLDERS.

The Book of the period. It shows that some of the most degraded rascals in the country are appointed to fill important positions; and it will do more to effect a thorough reform in the Civil Service than a dozen Committees of Congress. Price, $1 50, mailed upon receipt of price.

30,000 ALREADY SOLD.
OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
From the Sun.

No book has yet been published which shows in a clearer and more authentic light the character and antecedents of men who, instead of filling the cells of State Prisons, are now enjoying the emoluments and stealings of Custom Houses and Post Offices in all parts of the republic.

From the World.

A bitter and pungent crusade against malfeasance in office and licentiousness in private life. It should be generally circulated and read.

From the Times—Republican.

An unfair and cowardly attack upon the private characters of gentlemen who have no opportunities of defending themselves. Many articles are too disgusting in their details to be quoted in respectable newspapers; but the country press of the opposition stripe are making the most of it. The author is said to be a Washington correspondent of a Cincinnati journal. We are astonished that such a respectable firm as Morrison & Co. would take hold of such a work.

From the Herald.

A bold and bitter invective against certain favored adherents of Gen. Grant and certain Republican leaders. The author asserts himself able and willing to substantiate the truth of every statement in the volume. We hope, for the sake of humanity, that most of his foul work will ultimately prove him guilty of a wanton and malicious attack upon private character, and that he will be held responsible by at least some of the slandered parties.

Address the publishers,
WM. H. MORRISON & CO.,
Post Office Box No. 11, Brooklyn, E. D., New-York.

As a matter of course no such notices of the pamphlet were ever published by THE NEW-YORK TIMES, *Sun*, *World*, or *Herald*. After a number of ordinary citizens, village gossips, and small politicians had forwarded $1 50 each for the pamphlet, which cost Mr. Dailey five cents to publish, Mr. Dailey proceeded to further "go for" the unfortunate office-holders. A list of the Postmasters in the various States was easily procured, and a letter written to each. These letters were written in New-York, dated Albany, signed George Briggs, and were regarded by Mr. Dailey as so important that he actually sent a messenger to Albany to post them. The letters were all similar, and read as follows:

ALBANY, N. Y., July 21, 1874.

SIR: Noticing an advertisement the other day in an Albany paper of a book showing up certain office-holders, I sent to New-York for a copy of it. Almost the first thing I saw was a dirty and scurrilous attack upon you and your relatives. The story of the bogus marriage must, of course, be false and malicious. I think the matter deserves serious attention before it gets into the newspapers. You will find it on pages 21 and 22. Respectfully, GEO. BRIGGS.

Mr. Dailey confidently expected that these Postmasters would each and every one forward $1 50 to Morrison & Co., in order to see how they had been slandered. But unhappily for him they did not. A few were foolish enough to do so, but the greater number either paid no attention to the matter or forwarded the letter to the office of this paper. Due investigation into the matter was made by the Police reporter, and Special Agent Sharratt, of this City promptly stopped Mr. Dailey's mail addressed to Morrison & Co. Mr. Dailey's latest speculation proved unremunerative, and he pensively remarked, "I ought to have known them Post Office men would have tumbled." Mr. Dailey is now preparing to exercise his ingenuity in opening the world as his oyster in another way. As a blackmailer he has certainly met with the most indifferent success.

MORE CRIME IN JERSEY.

As Mr. Thomas McDonough, an engineer, residing on Elm street, Paterson, was proceeding down the plank road about 10 o'clock Sunday night, he was suddenly set upon by five highwaymen, who had been lying concealed, awaiting his approach. Two of the gang pinioned his arms. He struggled desperately, and cried for help. Upon this one of the roughs dealt him a stunning blow in the mouth with a piece of iron, knocking out his teeth and rendering him insensible. The others were about emptying their victim's pockets, when Dr. P. Cahill, with the aid of two citizens, attacked the robbers. The Doctor received a blow on the head. The rescuers kept up the attack, and after a short, but sharp, fight compelled the would-be highwaymen to retreat, not, however, before one of them had his skull laid bare by being struck with a large stone thrown by one of his companions in mistake. The robbers fled in different directions, and have thus far escaped arrest. McDonough was carried to Dr. Cahill's office, where his wounds were dressed, and he was then sent home. The police have been notified, but thus far the robbers have escaped capture.

THE BEECHER SCANDAL.

FRANCIS D. MOULTON APPEARS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

THE NATURE OF HIS STATEMENT UNKNOWN—FACTS AND THEORIES.

Mr. Francis D. Moulton appeared before the Plymouth Church Investigating Committee, yesterday, in session at the house of Mr. Augustus Storrs, at No. 34 Monroe place. If he fulfilled the promises made in his published statement, he told "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." It took exactly fifty-five minutes in the telling, and was followed by a "solemn agreement" entered into between Mr. Moulton and the committee, that for the present it should not be made public. Mr. Moulton is supposed to have prepared two statements, one a document the facts of which cover in writing 360 pages of foolscap, and the other a shorter statement, containing the principal points of the first. The latter, it is said, was read before the committee. Mr. Beecher's friends claim that Moulton's statement tended to exonerate the Pastor of Plymouth Church. Gen. Tracy, one of the committee's lawyers, stated that Mr. Moulton had read a statement, submitted some documentary evidence, had been cross-examined, and would not again appear before the committee. Gen. Butler was closeted with Mr. Moulton during the greater part of the day, and both gentlemen left for New-York after the latter had read his statement before the committee. Mr. Tilton visited Mr. Moulton's house for a short time, and then left the city for the day. Mr. Beecher returned from his farm at Peekskill in the morning, and during the day remained at his house on the Heights. In the evening, after the Investigating Committee had adjourned, Mr. Beecher was closeted with three lawyers who have been connected for some time past with the case. It is understood that Mr. Beecher is preparing his statement for immediate publication. No steps were taken yesterday in the suit for "criminal conversation" which Mr. Tilton is about to bring against Mr. Beecher. Mrs. Tilton is still out of town. The Investigating Committee will meet again to-day.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The Plymouth Church Investigating Committee met at the house of Mr. Storrs, No. 34 Monroe place, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon for the purpose of hearing the statement of Mr. Frank Moulton. The session was the most important of any that has been held since the committee was called into existence. All the members were present. In expectation of seeing Mr. Moulton and hearing the result of his testimony, crowds of people collected along the sidewalks of Monroe place, and round the door-steps of Mr. Storrs' house. Another crowd kept watch at Mr. Moulton's house on Remsen street, and knots of people assembled on the corners by which he would have to pass on his way to the committee-room. At 3:30 o'clock Mr. Moulton had not left his house, and this fact gave rise to all sorts of rumors. It was stated that at the last moment Moulton, by the advice of Gen. Butler, with whom he had been closeted all day, had determined not to go before the committee.

Soon after the hour named Mr. William Hazard, Mr. Moulton's brother-in-law, called at Mr. Storrs' house, and announced that Mr. Moulton himself would arrive in a short time. At a quarter to four the long-expected witness turned into Monroe place, accompanied by his stenographer, and made his way through the crowd to the committee-room. So intense was the excitement that an extra edition issued by one of the local papers, announcing Mr. Moulton's appearance before the committee, was eagerly bought up by the crowds in attendance. A few minutes after he entered Mr. Storrs' house a letter arrived from Mr. Beecher to Mr. Sage, Chairman of the Investigating Committee, by district telegraph. Mr. Moulton was exactly fifty-five minutes before the committee. While coming down the steps of Mr. Storrs' house, in answer to a question of a TIMES reporter as to whether he had read his statement, Mr. Moulton replied that he had read *a* statement. The contents of that statement he was not at liberty to make public, having passed his word before the committee to that effect. The statement read would not be given to the public for the present, and he did not think that it would be given at all. When asked if he had submitted any documents to the committee he refused to answer. The Committee remained in session for nearly half an hour after Mr. Moulton had left, and then adjourned. The members when questioned were very reticent. Some of them were understood to say that the statement read by Mr. Moulton would be given to the press after 11 o'clock this forenoon. All of them declined to say when the next meeting would take place. Gen. Tracy, who attended the session said when he left Mr. Storrs' house that Mr. Moulton had read a statement, submitted some documentary evidence, and was cross-examined. He said further that the committee would not again require the presence of Mr. Moulton. The statement which it was at first proposed to lay before the committee was prepared by Mr. Moulton after several days' assiduous labor. It covers 360 pages of foolscap, written on every alternate line. In it are contained all the documents bearing on the case, arranged in chronological order, with explanatory notes showing how they came into Mr. Moulton's possession. This statement was certainly not the one read before the committee. The statement spoken of by Mr. Moulton to THE TIMES reporter is supposed to have contained the heads of the more elaborate statement, in which the documentary evidence is embodied. This, however, clashes with the theories of Mr. Beecher's friends, who were very jubilant last night. They hold that Mr. Moulton, when he went before the committee, completely exonerated Mr. Beecher, as far as the charges of criminality are concerned, and explained satisfactorily to the committee all the delay and mystery that has up to the present surrounded the presentation of that side of the case. Many of them were quite enthusiastic, and confidently asserted that in a few days from now Brooklyn would blaze with bonfires in honor of the vindication of Henry Ward Beecher. Altogether, the proceedings of the committee and of Mr. Moulton, yesterday, were inexplicable. Repeatedly the members of the committee have asserted that nothing but the production of every particle of evidence bearing on the case and a thorough cross-examination of Mr. Frank Moulton would satisfy them. Now, Mr. Moulton goes before the committee, remains less than an hour, and after the session has been concluded one of the committee's lawyers, and the principal one, says that Mr. Moulton has been subjected to a cross-examination, and will not be again required to give evidence. It is possible, as was stated some days ago in THE TIMES, that Mr. Moulton, having been released by both parties from the obligations which he conceives are attached to the position of mutual friend, went before the committee with the documents intrusted to him by both, but refused to give evidence as to any conversations he may have had with either, allowing the main issue to be settled by such other evidence as the parties immediately concerned may be able to bring forward. Among the adherents of the Tilton side it was stated that Mr. Moulton had been induced to adopt this course by the influence of Gen. Butler, brought to bear at the instance of Mr. Beecher's friends. At present it is hardly possible to arrive at a correct understanding of all the facts. There are unexplained allusions in the recent correspondence between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Moulton incompatible with any theory of complete vindication that has been yet put forward, and certainly incompatible with an assertion of Mr. Beecher's friends, last evening, to the effect that when Mr. Moulton's statement before the committee be made public, it will so completely clear Mr. Beecher's character from all stain that no statement whatever will be required from the latter. The committee will probably meet again to-day, but at what hour is unknown. It was rumored yesterday that Mr. Beecher would make a statement before the committee to-day.

MR. MOULTON'S MOVEMENTS.

Very great interest was taken in Mr. Frank Moulton's movements yesterday. The rumors of a compromise of the Beecher-Tilton scandal that have been in circulation for the past few days led many to believe that he would leave Brooklyn suddenly yesterday morning, as he did just after the committee commenced to hold its first sessions. Mr. Moulton, however, remained at his house during the day and received the visits of numerous representatives of the press, to all of whom he made the announcement that he had nothing to say. Shortly after 10 o'clock a private carriage drove up to Mr. Moulton's house, in Remsen street, containing Gen. Butler. Mr. Theodore Tilton arrived about the same time. Gen. Butler spent the greater part of the day with Mr. Moulton, and spent several hours in turning over the 360 pages of which Mr. Moulton's statement is composed. After Mr. Moulton returned from the committee meeting at Dr. Storrs' house, he and Gen. Butler remained in consultation for some time, after which, on the arrival of a telegraph boy with a message, a carriage was sent for. Both gentlemen stepped into it, and were driven rapidly to New-York.

MR. SAGE BELIEVES MR. BEECHER INNOCENT.

Speaking of the evidence thus far given by the different witnesses who have appeared before the Investigating Committee, the Chairman, Mr. Sage, said yesterday morning that he had seen or heard nothing yet to convince him otherwise than that Mr. Beecher is entirely innocent of the charges that have been preferred against him by Mr. Theodore Tilton. The committee, he said, understand the case pretty thoroughly, and have a good idea of everything contained in the letters that Mr. Moulton is expected to produce. Having that knowledge, he is of opinion that all the letters can be easily and satisfactorily explained.

MR. G. H. BEECHER ON THE "HOOKER FEATURE OF THE SCANDAL."

The following letter from Mr. G. H. Beecher was published in the *Eagle* last evening. It refers to the "Hooker feature of the scandal," alluded to in Mr. Moulton's letter of reply to Mr. Beecher, when the latter demanded the deliverance to the Investigating Committee of all the documents in Mr. Moulton's possession bearing on the inquiry at present being made by that body:

I deem it proper to make the following explanation of what you have been pleased to call the "Hooker feature of the scandal:"

On the occasion of Mrs. Hooker's visit to New-York and threatened invasion of Plymouth pulpit, (it was at the time of the funeral of Horace Greeley,) Dr. Edward Beecher called to see her in New-York, and, as he can testify, she did not pretend to have evidence from Mrs. Tilton, nor from Mr. Beecher, except that he refused to deny the charge and talk with her about it, (the course which, with few exceptions, he pursued with every one,) but her sole reliance was upon the testimony of Mrs. Woodhull, Mrs. Stanton, and Miss Anthony. Upon this testimony, coupled with the refusal of her brother to discuss the subject with her, she based her belief of his guilt, and wished to ascend Plymouth pulpit and read a confession which she had prepared for him, to the Plymouth people, and then she would plead in his behalf. She also desired that he would place himself at the head of a new woman's movement, and she would stand by and uphold him. Far be it from me to speak against this loving sister; for her letters, several of which I have read, breathe the tenderest, noblest sympathy and love toward her brother; and if ever they are published they will touch the hearts of all in this respect. Her views on the marriage relation are somewhat similar to those of Mrs. Woodhull, though not so gross. She does not believe in promiscuous free love, as does Mrs. Woodhull, but that the law should not bind man and wife together when they have ceased to love one another. She also believes that, having separated on such grounds, they should be at liberty to marry again if they find mates that they truly love. She was devotedly attached to Mrs. Woodhull, and has never withdrawn from her. The strange fascination which this remarkable woman possessed over her is evinced, among other things, by the letter which she wrote to Mrs. Woodhull about the time of her nomination by the free-love wing of the Woman's Suffrage Convention as candidate for the Presidency of the United States, commencing as follows: "My darling Queen," and proceeding in the same rhapsodical language. I wish the letter could be reproduced. It was published in the papers at the time. In her interview with her brother Edward she seemed in a wild and excited state of mind. The interview of Henry with her, as he stated to his brother, was to soothe and quiet her and induce her to return home. He said he refused for her sake to enter upon the subject, and his refusal to deny the stories, or say anything about them, was because if he did so it would bring up the whole subject for discussion between them, and she would bring forward her evidence from these women, which he could not enter into or explain without making her a confidant of the whole matter, and, as she was in constant communication with these women, he did not judge it best for him to do so in any shape or manner. As Mrs. Hooker, in her letters, makes a great point that he did not deny his guilt to her, it is but just to state the reasons her brother gave why he pursued this course with her. It was to draw her mind off this subject, and soothe and comfort her. He did tell her that he believed he had the spirit of God with him, and was led by him in the course he was pursuing, but refused to enter into any argument with her to prove his innocence. He did not deny anything, because that would not convince her, but would only open the whole subject, she bringing forward her so-called evidence, which he could not explain without making her his confidant in the whole matter—a thing he did not judge it safe to do.

G. H. BEECHER.

A FURTHER EXPLANATION FROM MR. GEORGE H. BEECHER.

As supplemental to the statement concerning Mrs. Hooker which I sent you, I think I should add the following particulars: There is one letter of Mr. Beecher to her that needs the light of the surrounding circumstances to explain it. Mr. Beecher's object in the letter was to induce her to quietude—to go home and remain there. It was necessary to use motives such as would effect this result, and influence her in her state of mind and belief. It was carefully worded, without any denial or admission of guilt, and calculated to influence her, even with her belief in his guilt, to remain quiet. Dr. Edward Beecher read the letter at the time. Mrs. Hooker read it to him, and he assured her of his belief in his brother's innocence, and urged her to go home and have nothing to do with the matter.

A few days after he sent her a letter prepared in consultation with his brother Henry and Mrs. Stowe. Each of the three wrote out notes as to what was desirable to say to her, which Dr. E. Beecher took to his home, and prepared and sent to her the following letter. After the receipt of this letter Mrs. Hooker, although still maintaining the guilt of her brother, yet moved no further in the matter.

GEO. H. BEECHER.

LETTER FROM REV. DR. EDWARD BEECHER TO MRS. HOOKER.

BROOKLYN, Dec. 16, 1872.

MY DEAR SISTER: In your interview with me you stated your belief that Henry is guilty as to Mrs. Tilton, and that you were endeavoring to induce him to confess the fact as a means of his salvation.

To this I reply that if he is guilty confession will not save him. He will fall in all the Christian world, as Lucifer, son of the morning. To hope otherwise is the merest delusion. His own people would not forgive him, and ought not to do it. The Church universal would not forgive him, and ought not to do it. On what grounds you hope otherwise to think it could be overruled for good, or be a part of a great onward movement, I cannot conceive.

All the Churches take Christ as their lawgiver, and He condemns divorce except for one cause, and denounces even looking at a woman to lust after her as adultery. Mrs. Woodhull's movement will sink in perdition all who indorse it, and the views stated by you to me as your own, would meet with universal reprobation. There may be now and then an exception, but they will be few. In fact, then, you are laboring with all your might to ruin Henry, and yet you make professions of peculiar love to him, and of hope for him, if he will only follow you. A greater delusion is not possible. It is true that if Henry is guilty he ought not to lie by denying it, and to practice hypocrisy. But if he were guilty, and if for the sake of avoiding these sins he should confess, it would not at all avert his fall. His only hope of salvation and influence is in the assurance of the Christian community that he is innocent and pure.

I have carefully looked into the matter, and I fully believe that he is innocent and pure—as he has explicitly declared to me repeatedly. And I have watched his spirit in prayer, in preaching, and in social life, and I believe that he is in communion with God, and that God sustain him, and I do not believe that God would thus sustain, a liar, a hypocrite, and a libertine, and he is all these if he is guilty.

Still further—I have carefully considered what could be done if any attempt were to be made to prove him guilty, and I firmly believe he would be fully and thoroughly vindicated. I know what testimony there is, and how it would stand, and am sure he would be fully vindicated. This is the opinion of an eminent lawyer who has thoroughly examined the case, and of other competent judges. I have no time to go into detail, but you may be sure I do not speak carelessly nor without thorough inquiry.

I therefore think that you not only injure Henry by the course you pursue, but all those who are influenced by you to believe him guilty. And yet you are his sister and profess peculiarly to love him. Now you may be sure of this, the universal conviction not only of Christians but of all men of honor and refinement will be, that if it were necessary to bring Henry to trial, or to bring him to confession, it is not a sister's part to volunteer to be the accuser and prosecutor; and you are preparing to come into collision with convictions and emotions of which God is the life, and before which you cannot stand or defend yourself for a moment.

If any one should ask, Why not meet the case and develop it at once? the reply is that it would result in very great moral injury and diversion from spiritual good to go into the inquiries involved, and that for Henry to live near to God and manifest the graces of the Christian character, and to labor for all good things, and to produce an absorption in God and heavenly things is his best defense, and will cause all slanderous attacks to die away.

When we parted you asked me to pray over the subject, and I have done so, and I have prayed for you. I do not assume that you mean to do evil. In your own conception you are aiming at good. But if you act in fact against the great laws of God, implanted in the moral nature of men, no sincerity nor seeming good intention will save you. If a man throws himself into the fire, it will burn him, and no sincerity of belief will avert the consequences. The course you have pursued toward Henry cannot result in good to you, to him, or to any one, and it may be fearfully injurious to yourself. It is, therefore, because I love you that I have spoken earnestly and plainly, and I hope you will accept it as a proof of my love, for I do not cease to pray for you that the dear Saviour may deliver you from all error and lead you into all truth.

I am, as ever, your affectionate brother,
EDWARD BEECHER.

THE TURF.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME AT SARATOGA.

BRIGHT WEATHER ANTICIPATED—PLAN FOR A GRAND TROTTING COURSE IN PROSPECT—THE POOL-SELLING LAST NIGHT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Monday, Aug. 10, 1874.

The long-looked-for Summer weather has at length arrived, and everybody appears to be in the best of humor. The bright sunshine has brought out the butterflies of fashion, and the piazzas are gay once more with gorgeous robes. The influx of visitors continues to increase as the season advances. New-York appears to have been transferred to the country, for at every turn some one noted in the arena of politics or successful in the field of literature or art, is to be met. Broadway is crowded with promenaders, and here and there are knots of turfmen discussing the relative merits and performances of the horses entered for the races to-morrow. The frivolities ascribed to Saratoga are fast disappearing under the pressure of a more wholesome view of Summer recreation. So apparent has this fact become that the would-be humorists and pretended wits find it difficult to obtain subjects wherewith to torture the public. It is easy to enjoy one's self in a place like this without rushing into extravagances. The drives are excellent. The lake is a lovely spot, and offers new attractions at every visit. The casual visitor, however, makes a great mistake. To him Moon's Hotel is the limit of his explorations, and comparatively few know the beauty of the country beyond. Myers' place, on the opposite side of the lake, is one of the most attractive spots in the vicinity, and the drive to it, on the border of the lake, most delightful.

In conversation, John Morrissey yesterday said the association had a scheme on foot to make Saratoga the great sporting centre of the country. They propose to lay out the finest trotting course in the country, and to offer $50,000 in premiums, the trots to take place on intervening days of the race meetings. This will draw to Saratoga the crowds that assemble on the trotting courses at the great meetings, while those who delight in the racing will be here at the same time. The chief difficulty is in finding the proper soil for a trotting course; but Secretary Wheatly says that on the line of the railroad the hard ground can be found. They propose to seek a location immediately after the close of the present meeting, which, by the way, is to be extended to the 22d of the present month. The two extra days are for the benefit of the Saratoga Rowing Association and the public schools, and a fine programme has been arranged. There will, therefore, be racing every day next week, with the exception of Monday.

Gray Planet's match against time will come off to-morrow, Mr. Pierre Lorillard betting $1,000 that Gray Planet will not run a mile in 1:43½, the horse to carry 105 pounds. There is much talk about this affair in the parlors of the hotels, and time appears to be the favorite.

TO-DAY'S EVENTS.

The races to-morrow will undoubtedly attract a vast assemblage, for they are of an interesting nature, and from present appearances the track will be in splendid condition for fast time. The first race to be decided is the great Kenner Stake, for three-year olds, $100 each, half forfeit, and $1,500 by the association; two miles. There are fifty-seven nominations in the stake, but only the following four have been declared as starters, viz.: Dennison & Crawford's ch. c. Rutherford, by imp. Australian, out of Aerolite by Lexington; K. W. Sears' ch. c. Acrobat, by Lexington out of Sally Lewis by imp. Glencoe; M. A. Littell's br. c. Reform by imp. Leamington out of imp. Stolen Kisses; and W. M. Conner's ch. c. Stampede, by War Dance, out of Dolly Morgan, by Revenue. The contest between these four must be close and exciting. The value of the stake is $4,550. The second event will be a purse of $600 for all ages, to carry 100 pounds; mares and geldings allowed three pounds, one mile and a half. In this there are D. McDaniel's ch. f. Katie Pease, four years, by Planet, out of Minnie Mansfield, by imp. Glencoe; Geo. H. Rice's ch. h. Wanderer, six years, by Lexington, out of Coral, by Vandal; A. B. Lewis & Co.'s b. f. Governess, 4 years, by Planet, out of Katona, by Voucher, and M. A. Littell's ch. c. Fellowcraft, 4 years, by imp. Australian, out of Aerolite, by Lexington. The third race is a selling race, for all ages, one a quarter miles, for a purse of $500, and the following ten are engaged, viz.: Wanderer, 6 years, 107 pounds; B. F. Carner, 4 years, 96 pounds; Moonbeam, 3 years, 87 pounds; Cariboo, 4 years, 96 pounds; Diavolo, 4 years, 93 pounds; Catesby, 4 years, 101 pounds; McDaniel's Red Dick filly, 3 years, 80 pounds; King Amadeus, 3 years, 78 pounds; Quits, 4 years, 93 pounds, and London, 5 years, 102 pounds.

THE EXTRA DAYS.

The programme for the first extra day, Wednesday, Aug. 19, is as follows:

FIRST RACE: sweepstakes for two-year olds, one mile, $1,000 entrance, half forfeit, in which are engaged Hyder Ali, King Bolt, Rhadamanthus, Vassal, Risk and Chesapeake.

SECOND RACE.—Match, $250 each, one mile, between Molly Darling and Frank.

THIRD RACE.—Match, $1,000 each, half forfeit, three-quarters of a mile, between W. R. Travers' b. m. Emily Fuller and L. L. Lorillard's br. m. Ophelia.

The second extra day is for the Rowing Association, and embraces the following:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $400, three-quarters of a mile, for all ages.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $500, for all ages, one mile and a quarter.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, for all ages, two miles, purse $650.

The third extra day is for the public schools, and will present the following contests:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $500, for all ages; one mile and one-eighth.

SECOND RACE.—Selling race; purse $600; one mile and three-quarters.

THIRD RACE.—Hurdle handicap; mile heats, over four hurdles; purse, $650.

The entrances to the purses on these days are free, so good fields may be anticipated and good financial results ensue.

POOL SALES.

The pools sold to-night are on the following basis:

KENNER STAKES.

Acrobat	$400	$505	$430
Reform	400	410	300
Stampede	300	250	150
Rutherford	95	55	45
Total	$1,195	$1,220	$925

MILE AND A HALF.

Katie Pease	$400	$625	$400
Wanderer	200	300	180
Fellowcraft	85	135	65
Governess	20	25	20
Total	$705	$1,085	$665

SELLING RACE:

Wanderer	$100	Red Dick. filly	$35
Carver	65	Moonbeam	30
London	65	Cariboo	10
Catesby	70	Diavolo	10
King Amadeus	50		
Quits	40	Total	$475

It has been raining all the evening, but cleared at 9 o'clock.

King Bolt is sold to Doswell & Cammack for $3,000, with engagements.

TROTTING.

GOLDSMITH MAID'S 2:15½—A TRIAL TO BEAT IT IN ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 10.—It has been arranged that the trial to beat Goldsmith Maid's time of 2:15½ will take place in the "free for all" race on Wednesday, good day and good track; or, these conditions failing, the next good day and good track. The purse for that race has been increased to $6,000, and the horses entered for it are Goldsmith Maid, Judge Fullerton, American Girl, and Henry.

POOL-SELLING ON THE ROCHESTER RACES.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Pools were sold by Major Barker, at the Brackett House, to-night as follows: For the 2:34 race Arthur and Ben Smith sold alternately as first choice, a specimen pool being, Arthur, $80; Ben Smith, $60; the field, consisting of White Cloud, H. C. Hill, Maggie Casey, Lady Alice, and Billy Panor, $40. In the 2:24 race Lulu sold at $120 and the field at $40.

THE RACES AT UTICA TO-DAY.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 10.—The city is filling rapidly with strangers to attend the races, which commence here to-morrow. The weather is delightful, and the track is in splendid condition. All the horses have arrived. Monarch, Jr., Jean Ingelow, Reserve, Lady Woods, Lady Annie, Tearaway, Kittie D., Frank, Eva, and Commodore start in the 2:34 class, with Monarch, Jr., selling at $100 to $30 for the field. Bodine, Thomas Jefferson, Castle Boy, and Susie start in the 2:24 class. Bodine sells at $120, Castle Boy $60, Thomas Jefferson $50, and Susie $25. The prospects are favorable for a most successful meeting.

THE NEW STEAMER HUDSON.

The steamer Hudson, the newest vessel belonging to the Cromwell (New-Orleans) Line, is now lying at her pier, No. 9 North River. The Hudson is one of the best specimens of American ship-building afloat. She is built very much on the same plan as that of the Knickerbocker and New-Orleans, her companion vessels, though wherever an improvement could be made it has been done. She is fitted up in the handsomest manner, her state-rooms are large and comfortable, and she is a model of strength and speed. She was visited this morning by a number of journalists, who made a tour of inspection under the guidance of Capt. E. V. Gayer and Mr. B. S. Osborn, of the *Nautical Gazette*. After this a collation was served, during the discussion of which many complimentary remarks were passed upon the skill of American ship-builders and the encouragement they deserve. The Hudson was built by Pusey, Jones & Co., of Wilmington, under the supervision of Mr. John Baird, Chief Engineer of the Cromwell Line. She is as well fitted for transatlantic travel as for coast service, and she will compare favorably with the best European steamers. She starts upon her first trip to New-Orleans on Saturday next.

RIFLE PRACTICE AT CREEDMOOR.

The Thirteenth Regiment, Fifth Brigade, Second Division, Brooklyn, Col. James Jourdan commanding, proceeded to Creedmoor, Long Island, yesterday, for rifle practice. The grounds were reached at an early hour, and firing commenced at the 200-yard targets shortly before 10 o'clock. A guard was mounted to prevent any members from leaving the field without permission, and another to keep those not directly interested from congregating at the several firing-points. The behavior of the men was excellent. There were no cases of intoxication or insubordination during the day, and, although the scoring was not above the average, it was from want of practice and previous instruction. An intense interest was manifested in the practice, which was enhanced in Companies D and F, by competitions for two handsome subscription badges, to be awarded to the members making the highest scores in their respective commands. Lieut. Kempton won the badge awarded by Company D, on a score of twenty-four out of a possible forty points. As he declined to accept it, it was awarded to Private Pitts, of the same company, who made the next best score. Private Jones, of Company F, was the winner of the badge awarded by his company, his score being 21. The scores at 200 yard distance were completed at 12 o'clock, and after an intermission of one hour for dinner those who had made a score of 8 commenced practicing at the 500-yard targets. The standing grass seriously impeded the marksmen at that range, as the orders require them to shoot at that distance "lying down." The following table indicates by companies the number firing at both distances:

	F. and S.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	H.	I.	Total.
200 yards	9	14	24	16	17	26	25	25	37	193
500 yards	8	3	4	1	9	6	7	7	8	53

The following is a list of the best scores at both ranges:

Names.	200 Yards.	Total	500 Yards.	Total	G'd Total.
Surgeon Moore	2 2 3 2 2	11	0 4 3 3 3	13	24
Lieut. Kempton, Co. D	3 2 2 3 2	12	4 0 3 3 2	12	24
Private Jones, Co. A	3 2 2 2 3	12	3 0 2 4 2	11	23
Private Jones, Co. F	3 2 2 2 2	11	3 0 0 3 4	10	21
Private Knowles, Co. F	2 0 3 4 3	12	0 0 3 2 3	8	20
Lieut. McDonald, Co. E	2 2 3 3 2	12	0 3 2 0 3	8	20
Private McNevin, Co. E	3 2 2 2 2	11	0 2 3 0 3	8	19
Private [illegible]lty, Co. I	2 2 2 4 3	13	3 3 0 0 0	6	19
Private Pitts, Co. D	2 0 2 4 0	8	3 0 2 3 2	10	18
Private Loomis, Co. A	0 2 2 2 4	10	0 0 2 3 3	8	18
Private Henderson, Co. E	4 2 4 2 3	15	0 0 0 0 3	3	18
Corporal Zundt, Co. H	4 3 0 2 0	9	0 2 0 3 3	8	17
Lieut. Strong, Co. H	3 2 2 3 2	12	0 2 0 0 3	5	17
Private Fradenburgh, Co. D	0 2 4 3 3	12	0 2 0 0 3	5	17
Capt. Cocheu, Co. I	2 3 2 3 3	13	2 0 0 0 2	4	17
Private Townley, Co. I	3 2 3 2 2	12	2 2 0 0 0	4	16
Drummer Dayton, Co. I	3 2 3 2 2	12	0 0 4 0 0	4	16
Sergt. Cole, Co. I	3 3 3 0 0	9	0 3 3 0 0	6	15
Private Hennigan, Co. I	2 2 3 0 2	9	3 0 0 3 0	6	15
Col. Jourdan	0 2 2 2 2	8	0 2 0 3 2	7	15
Sergt. Dixon, Co. F	2 2 3 2 3	12	0 0 2 0 0	2	14
Adjt. Richards	0 3 0 3 3	9	0 0 0 3 2	5	14
Private Koch, Co. H	4 2 2 2 3	13	0 0 0 0 0	0	13
Lieut. Col. Briggs	2 2 2 2 0	8	0 3 0 0 2	5	13
Private Butman, Co. H	0 2 0 2 4	8	0 0 3 2 0	5	13
Sergt. Major Syne	0 3 3 0 2	8	0 0 2 0 3	5	13
Private Payne, Co. F	0 2 2 2 3	9	0 2 0 2 0	4	13
Priv. McCutcheon, Co. B	4 0 2 3 2	11	0 0 2 0 0	2	13
Capt. David Co. A	3 2 3 2 3	13	0 0 0 0 0	0	13

Among the prominent visitors were Gen. T. S Dakin, commanding the Fifth Brigade; Col. Farnham, of the Twenty-first Regiment, Poughkeepsie; Col. Roehr, Major Denslow, Inspector of rifle practice, and Capt. Lee. The officers and guests were entertained at dinner at the Century Hotel by Col. Jourdan.

IMPORTANT TO SHIP-OWNERS.

A NEW LIGHT ON THE ISLAND OF ST. PIERRE—INCREASED TAX ON AMERICAN TONNAGE IN SPANISH PORTS.

The following documents, important to mariners and others, have just been received by the President of the Chamber of Commerce:

CONSULAT GENERAL OF FRANCE TO THE UNITED STATES, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1874.

I have the honor to transmit to you the herewith, which I pray you will make public in your City, a notice of great importance to the New World, and principally to mariners visiting the dangerous places described.

You have, Mr. President, the assurance of my distinguished consideration, O. TRUBERT, for the Consul General.

To the President of the Chamber of Commerce, New-York.

ISLANDS OF ST. PIERRE AND MIGUELON—HYDROGRAPHIC ANNOUNCEMENT.

Light on the south-east point of the Isle of Dogs called Point Leconte.

From the 1st of August, 1874, a light will be shown upon the southeast point of the Isle of Dogs at the place called Point Leconte, 400 metres to the east, one-fourth north-east from the point marked on the chart under the name of Point Plate.

The light will be fixed, and placed on a tower painted red, at a height of 19 metres above the level of the sea. It will be visible in clear weather at a distance of seven miles. The view of the light is circumscribed by a section of 163°, presenting two cones of light. One white, of 40°, will light the south-east channel in such a manner as to permit vessels which keep in that cone to avoid, upon the right the Shoal Bataille, and on the left the rock of the Cap-Noir and the rock Bertrand.

The second cone of light will be red, and of 123°. It will have to be avoided by vessels entering by the south-east channel, and will serve them when they have left the white cone, to reach the anchorage of the roads or of the Barachois by following the line of the white light from the Points to the Canons, and of the red light to the interior of the City.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, MALAGA, Spain, July 6, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you, that you may give it such publicity that it will reach shipmasters and owners, that the Government of Spain has imposed a new tonnage duty of forty cents per ton on all cargo ladened for ports in the United States. This decree, published on the 28th June, took effect July 1. The duty of fifty cents per ton on cargo discharged remains in force. The two together make a total tonnage duty of ninety cents per ton on vessels coming with cargoes from, and clearing out with cargoes to, any port in the United States.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) A. M. HANCOCK,
United States Consul.

To the President of the Chamber of Commerce, New-York.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

During the heavy rain-storm of Saturday evening last a sick horse was found lying in the roadway in East Twenty-ninth street, near Second avenue. The head of the animal was within a few inches of the car track, and the wheels of one car passed over its face, cutting the eye nearly out. Superintendent Hatfield and Officer Upton, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, who were in the neighborhood, watching one of Mayor Havemeyer's dog-catchers, ascertained the owner's name to be Peter Malloy, who stated that he rented a stall of John Quinn, No. 303 East Twenty-ninth street, and that the latter had hauled the sick animal out of the stall into the street because he had not paid his rent. A search in the neighboring gin mills was made for Quinn, but he could not be found. The animal was suffering from spinal meningitis, and after being examined by a surgeon was condemned and destroyed. Last night Quinn was arrested upon a warrant issued by Judge Morgan upon complaint of the owner, Peter Malloy.

Yesterday Superintendent Hartfield obtained summons against Mr. Nelson R. Mirick, of Hartshorne Brewery in Sullivan street, and Mr. George Harrison, a wealthy property-holder of the Eighth Ward, upon the charge of cruelty to animals. It was alleged that they had deprived of necessary sustenance eight valuable horses which were found by the officers of the society in the stable of the brewery without food. Mirick claims that Harrison bought him out, and produces notes which he declares were signed by Harrison. The latter avers that his signature to the notes was obtained under false representations, and hence he neither would feed nor claim ownership of the horses. Thus the poor animals, but for the efforts of the society, would probably have starved to death.

THE NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The Ninth Assembly District Young Men's Republican Association, George T. Coppins presiding, held its first regular meeting of the season at the Bleecker Buildings last night. The proceedings were mainly confined to routine matters and the discussion of measures of reorganization, with a view to being prepared for an active campaign in the Fall. Some fifteen new names were added to the roll of membership, making a total of about 500 names on the roll.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Last evening a large and attentive audience assembled at the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, to hear a selection of readings by Miss H. E. Haskins, of Boston. The programme was well chosen, and gave full scope for a display of the lady's powers as a reader. The first selection, entitled "The Curfew Must Not Ring To-night," was vigorously interpreted. F. B. Aldrich's charming little poem, "The Face Against the Window-pane," was rendered with much feeling, and was received with applause. The "Cataract of Lodore," by Southey, which was substituted for a poem by Saxe, in the programme, was rehearsed with fine effect, Miss Haskins assimilating her voice and gesture to the sound and sense of the words, describing the course of the waters from the mountains to the fall. After the intermission, which was agreeably occupied in hearing a piano solo by Prof. Elder, Miss Haskins read Tennyson's "Bugle Song" by special request. The piece was well rendered, the fair reader, by intoning the refrain, making the hearer almost believe that he heard the echoes "dying, dying." The well-known verses by Carleton, "The New Church Organ," gave the reader fair opportunity to show her perfect acquaintance with the Down East pronunciation, and was greeted with frequent bursts of laughter and applause from the audience. The reading of Hood's exquisitely humorous lines, "The Lost Heir," and the overture to "Tancredi" on the organ by Prof. Elder, closed the entertainment.

KEEP IT IN THE HOUSE—THAT IT MAY BE PROMPTLY ADMINISTERED IN ALL SUDDEN ATTACKS OF CHOLERA MORBUS, CRAMPS, DIARRHEA, COLIC, OR ANY KINDRED AFFECTION, FOR WHICH DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM IS AN EFFECTUAL REMEDY. AT THIS SEASON OF THE YEAR EVERY FAMILY WILL FIND IN IT A USEFUL AND NECESSARY CURATIVE.—*Advertisement.*

MORSE'S LUXURENE, a late discovery of purified deodorized cocoa-nut oil, with other vegetable materials elegantly combined. This preparation possesses remarkable properties for preserving and beautifying the hair. As a dressing it has no equal. All ladies and gentlemen should try it. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

The "Elastic Truss" sold at Pomeroy's, No. 744 Broadway, for $1, is warranted the best made.—*Advertisement.*

Use Burnett's Kalliston after sea-bathing. Its effect relieves the disagreeable action of salt water and the sun.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

Don't Kill the Teeth with mineral dentifrices. Keep them white, perfect, and lustrous, with that elixir-vitæ for human ivory, that purifier of the breath, and wholesome stimulant for the gums, Fragrant SOZODONT.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupee Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits, or Worm LOZENGES, give the best possible effect. Children having worms require immediate attention. 25c. a box.

Tourists Should Obtain Landborg's California Water, the new toilet luxury. Cooling and refreshing.

DIED.

BLANCO.—On Monday, Aug. 10, BARTOLOME BLANCO, native of Galicia, Spain, aged 73 years.

Funeral services at St. Ann's Church, East 12th st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Thursday, the 13th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., where a solemn high mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul. His friends are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be interred in Calvary Cemetery.

BRIDGE.—On Sunday morning, after a short illness, CHARLES BRIDGE.

His friends, and those of his brother Edward are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Edward Bridge, No. 306 State st., Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

COCKS.—At his residence, No. 76 Hanson place, Brooklyn, on Monday morning, the 10th inst., SAMUEL COCKS, in the 78th year of his age.

The remains will be taken to North Castle, Westchester County, N. Y., for interment, on Thursday morning, by 9:05 train to Portchester, New-Haven Road. Funeral at Methodist Meeting-house, at Armonk, at 12:45 o'clock.

CONKLING.—At Staatsburg, N. Y., on Sunday, Aug. 9, 1874, FREDERICK A., youngest son of Sarah J. and the late Noah T. Conkling, and grandson of the late Thomas Addison, of New-York, aged 21 years and 5 months.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 108 Henry st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 12, at 2:30 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

CRABTREE.—Aug. 10, ELIZABETH, widow of the late Capt. E. Crabtree.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 36 East 12th st., to-day, (Tuesday,) at 11 o'clock A. M.

EAGER.—Suddenly, Sunday, Aug. 9, JAMES EAGER, fifty-five years of age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 29 Beekman place, Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

EVELEY.—Monday, Aug. 10, 1874, in this City, JOHN J. EVELEY, aged 27 years, born in Savannah, Ga.

The friends are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Philip's Church, in Mulberry st., near Bleecker, on Wednesday, Aug. 12, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Savannah, Ga., papers please copy.

HURLBURT.—Suddenly, at Stone Ridge, Ulster County, N. Y., MARY LOUISE, daughter of V. M. Hurlburt, D. D., in the 23d year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence at Stone Ridge, to-day, Aug. 11, at 1 P. M.

HULST.—At Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 8, ANN ELIZA, wife of George Hulst, aged 47 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, Aug. 12, at 2 P. M., from the Reformed Church on Bushwick avenue, near DeKalb.

JESSUP.—WILLIAM LAWRENCE JESSUP, son of the late William Lawrence and P. A. Jessup, aged 5 years, 8 months, and 27 days, at the residence of his grandfather, Isaac K. Jessup, Annadale, Staten Island, 8th of August, 1874.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, 11th of August, from the residence of Isaac K. Jessup, at 1:30 P. M., Huguenot Church, 2 P. M., without further notice.

KELLOGG.—DAY O. KELLOGG, of Brooklyn, (formerly of Troy, N. Y.,) in the 79th year of his age, at Fairfield, Conn., Aug. 9.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Wednesday, Aug. 12, at 2 P. M., at Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights. Interment at Green-Wood.

MAXWELL.—On Saturday morning, Aug. 8, after a long and painful illness, ABBY, wife of J. T. B. Maxwell, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 33d West 32 st., on Tuesday, Aug. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

NOSTRAND.—On Monday evening, Aug. 10, CHRISTIANA, widow of Foster Nostrand, aged 82 years.

Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. George J. W. Mabee, No. 185 Gates av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Remains will be taken to Rockaway, Long Island, for interment Thursday.

ROGERS.—At New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Sunday morning, Aug. 9, MRS. FRANCES ROGERS, widow of Samuel D. Rogers and daughter of Isaac Jones, deceased.

Her friends and those of her brothers, John Q. Jones and Joshua Jones, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

SMITH.—On Sunday, 9th inst., THOMAS U. SMITH. Notice of funeral hereafter.

STIGER.—On Saturday, 8th inst., at Seabright, N. J., PHEBE D., wife of William E. Stiger and daughter of the late T. S. Doremus, aged 22 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 99 Mercer st., Jersey City, Tuesday, Aug. 11, at 3 o'clock.

THORNELL.—At Tenafly, N. J., Aug. 8, CLARENCE R., son of Thomas L. and Rebecca C. Thornell, in the 12th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Aug. 11, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his parents, 169 West 12th st.

TULLY.—On Saturday, Aug. 8, JOHN G. TULLY, in his 39th year.

The relatives and friends of the family, also members of Mutual Lodge, No. 57, I. O. O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, George W. Keesler, No. 528 Pacific st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 11, at 3 P. M.

MUTUAL LODGE NO. 57, I. O. O. F.—Members are respectfully notified to attend at the Lodge-room, No. 132 Bowery, on Tuesday, 11th inst., at 1 P. M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our deceased brother, JOHN G. TULLY.

By order, JACOB FEHR, N. G.
ALVA F. LOVEJOY, Recording Secretary.

WALSH.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 9, 1874, MARY E., wife of John A. Walsh, aged 28 years and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 87 Adelphi st., Brooklyn.

WHITALL.—On the 10th inst., at Washington, Dutchess County, N. Y., FRANCIS C., son of Dr. Samuel and F. Cornelia Whitall, aged 2 years and 14 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. Mary D. Culbertson, No. 143 St. James place, Brooklyn, on Thursday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Aug. 15, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY, at 11 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.; on THURSDAY, at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY, at 5 and 11 A. M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

CANCER CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE or pain; diseases of females a specialty, by Prof. J. M. COMINS, M. D., No. 143 East 26th st.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

POLITICAL.

WE THE UNDERSIGNED REPUBLICAN voters of the First Assembly District respectfully invite the Republican Electors of the district to attend a meeting to be held TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 11, at the hall No. 206 Chambers st., at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of recommending to the Board of Police Commissioners suitable persons to be appointed as Inspectors of Election and Poll Clerks, and take action to secure their appointment.

J. N. Merrill, M. D.	N. Kingsley, Jr.
John H. Betts.	J. McIntire.
S. H. Everett.	Nicholas Le Comte.
Capt. Michael Halpin.	James Jones.
Otto Meyer.	John Contrell.
David Francis, Jr.	J. H. Denniston.
G. Merthens.	Chas. Everett, Jr.
Col. J. Van Brimmar.	Benjamin Keyser.
John P. Frazer.	Wm. H. Bailey.
Geo. McConnell.	S. N. Le Comte.
David R. Price.	George Thomson.
Frits Reies.	Matthew A. Williams.
W. B. Goodwin.	O. Rockefeller.
Samuel Godfrey.	Archibald McIntyre.
Thos. Bell.	Benj. F. Evans.
Jos. La Fond.	Jas. McConnell.
John W. Bell.	Jas. L. Quinn.
Fred'k H. Moye.	Thos. Morris.
John Ham.	Tennyson Weems.
Martin Hathaway.	

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting will be held at head-quarters, Nos. 189 and 191 Chatham st., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
DENIS SHEA, President.
THOMAS BROWN, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 10, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	40	Leather, sides	12,864
Bees-wax, pks.	21	Moss, bales	157
Cotton, bales	1,748	Resin, bbls	629
Cotton-s'd Oil, bbls	143	Pork, pks	73
Copper, bbls	91	Cut-meats, pks	70
Dried Fruit, pks	186	Lard, pks	1,300
Eggs, bbls	1,223	Butter, pks	2,034
Flour, bbls	14,605	Cheese, pks	7,789
Wheat, bushels	160,782	Tallow, pks	15
Corn, bushels	361,598	Pea-nuts, pks	103
Oats, bushels	17,050	Rice, pks	155
Barley, bushels	500	Starch, bxs	500
Flax-seed, bags	160	Tea, half chests	14
Beans, bbls	251	Tobacco, hhds	717
Skins, bales	10	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	1,052
Hemp, bales	37	Whisky, bbls	229
Hides, No.	2,469	Wool, bales	344
Hides, bales	875		

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the bark Rosette McNeil, for Bristol—760 bbls. Flour, 1,700 sacks Oil-cake, 52 hhds. Tobacco, 65 tcs. Tobacco, 50 hhds. Tallow, 481 pks. Woodware, 3,340 bxs. Oil-cake.

By the bark Josephine, for Point-a-Pitre—35 bbls. Beef, 20 bbls. Pork, 5 tcs. Hams, 30 cases Lard, 200 bags Corn, 50 bags Oats, 40 bxs. Bread, 200 cases Oil, 715 bbls. Flour, 17,871 feet Lumber.

By the brig Fortuna, for Oporto—1,000 bbls. Petroleum, 7,200 Staves.

By the brig Pelayo, for Barcelona—1,750 bbls. Petroleum, 18 bbls. Brandy, 20 bbls. Wine, 2,400 Staves.

By the brig Gloria, for Trieste—2,050 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Lucie Rodman, for Stettin—2,827 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Astrea, for Cork—3,855 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the ship Graham's Polly, for Cronstadt—4,777 bxs. Crude Petroleum.

By the steamer Nelusko, for Antwerp—68,837 bushels Wheat, 50 bxs. Lubricating Oil, 18 bales Wool, 12 tcs. Beef, 197 hhds. Tobacco, 2 bxs. Whisky, 500 bags Coffee, 22 cases Tobacco, 28 bales Hair, 216 bbls. Flour, 292 Hides.

By the bark S. Prospero, for Cork—25,156 bushels Wheat.

By the brig Dorotea, for Barcelona—464 bags Cocoa, 14,000 Staves.

By the bark Miako, for London—8,500 bushels Corn, 7,999 bushels Wheat, 2,671 bbls. Flour.

By the bark Madura, for Stettin—2,750 bxs. Refined Petroleum.

BAGGING—Has been held at higher prices on a good demand. Sales have been reported of 1,000 rolls Domestic Cloth at 13¾c., and 100 rolls at 13½c., closing at 13¾c.

BRICKS—Have been in comparatively limited demand at easier and irregular prices. We quote lots afloat thus: Pale, $2 25@$2 50; Jersey, $5 50@$6; Up River, $5 50@$6; Haverstraw Bay, $6@$7 75; Croton Front—Brown, $12; Park, $13; Red, $14; Philadelphia, $28@$30; Baltimore, $50@$58.

COFFEE—Has been inactive and nominal. The week's business in Rio and Santos is summed up as follows: Receipts, 12,656 bags; sales, 17,790 bags. Stock to-night, 68,730 bags here, 2,500 bags at Savannah, 45,320 bags at Hampton Roads, 27,109 bags at Baltimore. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 18c.@18¼c.; fair, 19c.@19¼c.; good, 19¾c.@20c.; prime, 20¾c.@21c., gold, ₰ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 18c.@22¼c., gold; Java, 24c.@28c.; Maracaibo, 18½c.@22c.; Porto Rico, 19½c.@21c.; Costa Rica, 20c.@21½c.; Mexican, 20c.@21c.; San Domingo, 16½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 20½c.@21½c.; Ceylon, 18½c.@22c.; Savanilla, 18c.@21½c.; Curacoa, 18c.@20c., and Jamaica, 19c.@21c., gold, ₰ lb.

COTTON—For early delivery has been sparingly dealt in, with prices unchanged; sales since our last have been reported of 234 bales, including 218 bales to consumers, and 6 bales on speculation. Future deliveries opened 1-16c. higher, but closed weak, at a decline of 3-16c.@¼c. Sales have been as follows: Saturday evening, after 1 P. M.—September, 600 bales at 16 9-16c., 100 bales at 16 19-32c.; October, 600 bales at 16 7-16c., 1,400 bales at 16 15-32c.; December, 200 bales at 16⅜c.; January, 100 bales at 16½c.: total, 3,000 bales. Sales to-day up to 2 P. M.—August, 200 bales at 16⅜c., 200 bales at 16 13-32c., no notice this week; 100 bales at 16⅜c., no notice till 17th; 100 bales, short notice, 12th, 16¼c.; September, 1,000 bales at 16⅝c.; 600 bales at 16 19-32c.; 100 bales at 16⅝c.; 600 bales at 16 19-32c.; 800 bales at 16⅝c.; 100 bales at 16 19-32c.; 300 bales at 16 9-16c.; 900 bales at 16 17-32c.; 1,900 bales at 16½c.; 900 bales at 16 15-32c.; 200 bales at 16 7-16c.; 1,100 bales at 16 15-32c.; 800 bales at 16 7-16c.; 200 bales at 16 13-32c.; 500 bales at 16 7-16c.; 900 bales at 16 13-32c.; 300 bales at 16⅜c. October, 100 bales at 16 17-32; 200 bales at 16½c.; 300 bales at 16 15-32c.; 100 bales at 16½c.; 500 bales at 16 15-32c.; 400 bales at 16 13-32c.; 800 bales at 16⅜c.; 500 bales at 16 11-32c.; 100 bales at 16⅜c.; 200 bales at 16 11-32c.; 500 bales at 16 5-16c.; 100 bales at 16 11-32c.; 1,300 bales at 16 5-16c.; 200 bales at 16 9-32c.; 800 bales at 16¼c.; 100 bales at 16 7-32c. November, 300 bales at 16 7-16c.; 100 bales at 16 5-16c.; 800 bales at 16¼c.; 100 bales at 16 5-32c. December, 100 bales at 16⅜c. March, 100 bales, at 16 13-16c.; total, 19,500 bales; grand total, 23,000 bales. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 733 bales, and thus far this week, 1,700 bales, against 2,225 bales same time last week; and since the 1st of September last, 3,760,117 bales, against 3,566,781 bales the previous season. Consolidated (one day) exports to Great Britain, 1,857 bales; to the Continent, — bales; stock in New-York, 85,515 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 152,722 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Good Ordinary	15¼	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
Strict Good Ordinary	15¾	15⅞	16 1-16	16 1-16
Low Middling	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Middling	17⅛	17¼	17½	17½
Good Middling	18⅜	18½	18¾	18¾

CORDAGE—A very slow trade has been noted in this line, with Manila Cordage, size above 12 threads, quoted at 16c.; do., 6 thread and 9 do., (½ and 5-16 inch in diameter,) 17c.; do., 12 thread, ⅝ inch in diameter,) 16½c.; Manila Hay Rope, 16½c.; Manila Cordage, Bolt Rope, Yarns, 18c.; do. do., 6 thread and 9 thread, 19c.; Tarred Manila, 15½c.; fine Thread Manila, Lath Yarn, 17c.; Russia Bolt Rope, 17c.; Sisal Rope, size above 12 thread, 11½c.; do. 6 thread and 9 thread, 13½c.; do. 12 thread and Hay Rope, 12½c.; New-Zealand Cordage, size above 12 thread, 12½c.; do., do., 6 thread and 9 thread, (¼ inch and 5-16 inch,) 13½c.; do. do., 12 thread, (⅜ inch,) and Hay Rope, 13c.

EGGS—Have been in rather more demand since our last, within the range of 16c.@24c. for ordinary to extra choice, with the main call reported in stock available at from 18c. for prime.

FISH—A fair demand has been noted for the leading kinds at full prices. Dry Cod quoted at $4 50@$5 50 ₰ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $10@$18; No. 2 at $10@$11; No. 3 at $8@$10 ₰ bbl.; Pickled Herrings at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herrings at 35c.@40c. for Scaled, and 25c.@30c. for No. 1 ₰ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The feature of the market for State and Western Flour to-day has been the unusual activity in shipping grades of State and Western Flour at rather firmer prices, largely in shipping extras available at from $5 50@$5 80 for fair to choice lines for the English markets, but in good part also in City Mill stock within the range of $6@$6 50 for the West Indies and South America. The dealings in shipping stock embraced about 8,500 bbls. State and Western extras, and 4,750 bbls. City Mill extras on the basis of our quotations. The inquiry for trade and family extras has been moderate at essentially unaltered figures. Superfine and No. 2 Flour rather quiet at current rates, the better qualities offered sparingly. The sales since our last have been 22,650 bbls., of all grades, including Sour Flour at $5@$6 25, mostly at $5 25@$5 50; poor to choice No. 2 at $3 50@$4 35, chiefly at $3 75@$4 15; inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 50@$5 25, chiefly at $4 90@$5 10; inferior to choice Extra State at $5 35@$5 75, chiefly at $5 50@$5 70; choice to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 75@$6 65, mainly at $6@$6 50; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $5 25@$5 80, chiefly at $5 50@$5 80; poor to choice round-hoop Ohio at $5 35@$5 85, mainly at $5 50@$5 75; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5 50@$6 10....Western trade and Family Extras, Spring Wheat stock, $5 60@$8 50; Western trade and Family Extras, Red and Amber Winter Wheat stock, $5 75@$8 50; Western White Wheat Extras, $6 35@$9 25; St. Louis Extras, $5 65@$9 25; Extra Genesee, $6@$8 75; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $5 90@$9 50, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher....Southern Flour has been in slack request at about former figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 825 bbls., in lots, at $5 45@$7 for poor to very choice shipping, and $7 10@$9 50 for ordinary to choice Family Extra ₰ bbl. Canada Flour dull and nominal....Rye Flour has been in less demand within the range of from $5 20@$6 50 for fine to very choice Superfine; sales, 300 bbls., chiefly at $6 25@$6 50 for Superfine ₰ bbl....Corn-meal has been more active and quoted somewhat firmer in price. We quote the range from $3 50@$4 15 for very inferior to very choice Yellow Western; $3 80@$4 10 for White Western; $3 85@$4 15 for Jersey, and $4 75 for Brandywine; sales have been reported of 1,250 bbls., chiefly Western Yellow, at $3 85@$3 90, and Brandywine at $4 75 ₰ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in fairly active demand, chiefly for export, at an advance of about 1c. ₰ bushel, closing firmly on restricted offerings of prime stock. New crop Winter Wheat has been moderately sought after at about previous prices. Old Winter Wheat has been offered with more urgency at lower rates, leading to somewhat freer purchases. Sales have been reported since our last of 184,000 bushels at $1 31@$1 34 for No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 34 for prime Milwaukee; $1 29@$1 30, mostly at $1 30 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat; $1 29 for No. 2 Minnesota Spring, afloat; $1 23@$1 25 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, car stock, with $1 24 reported as the best bid for prime afloat, and $1 23 for do., in store; $1 21 for No. 3 Chicago Spring; $1 15@$1 33 for ungraded Spring, car lots; $1 23@$1 26 for old Red and Amber Western, mostly at $1 23 for Red, in store, and $1 24½ for do., afloat; $1 28@$1 31, mainly at $1 30 for new Red Western; $1 32@$1 33, chiefly at $1 33 for new Amber do.; $1 38@$1 45 for new White Western and Southern....Corn has been quoted about 1c. a bushel lower, on more liberal offerings and a less active trade for shipment, as well as for home use, closing heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 126,000 bushels at 80c.@81½c. for inferior to prime Mixed Western, chiefly at 81c.@81½c. for sailing-vessel stock; 82c.@83c. for Yellow Western; White, scarce and nominal....Rye inactive within the range of 90c.@$1 05 for New and Old....Barley and Malt without important movement; values nominal....New Oats have been in fair demand, and quoted somewhat firmer in price; Old quiet and somewhat nominal; offered sparingly; sales have been reported since our last of 39,000 bushels at 65c.@67c. for new Mixed Western; 70c.@73c. for new White do.; with 75c. reported as the best bid, and 80c. asked for old Mixed Western, and up to 85c. asked for old White do., with 75c. reported bid for do. in store....Stock of Oats in store reduced to 18,232 bushels....Feed in demand at from $20@$32 ₰ ton....Stock of Grain in store at this port, 1,853,767 bushels Wheat, 1,126,343 bushels Corn, 28,400 bushels Rye, 18,232 bushels Oats, 106,467 bushels Malt, 11,511 bushels Peas.

Stock of Grain in Store at this Port.

	1874. Aug. 10. Bushels.	1874. Aug. 3. Bushels.	1873. Aug. 11. Bushels.
Wheat	1,853,763	1,991,648	327,752
Corn	1,126,343	874,419	1,402,095
Oats	18,232	26,384	816,392
Barley	....	....	8,572
Rye	28,400	28,400	175,484
Peas	11,511	12,623	16,836
Malt	106,467	107,027	238,751
Grand Total	3,144,716	3,040,501	2,985,002

HAY AND STRAW—Bale Hay has been quoted about steady on a moderate inquiry, with shipping stock, poor to strictly choice, quoted at 70c.@$1, and the range of retailing qualities at from $1@$1 40 ₰ 100 lbs. Clover Hay, 70c.@80c. Straw has been in moderate request, with Oat within the range of 75c.@95c., and Rye at 40c.@70c. ₰ 100 lbs.

HEMP, &c.—There has been a very quiet market, with Manila Hemp quiet at 8½c.@9½c. Jute Butts have been quiet 2⅝c.@2⅞c., currency, as to quality.

HIDES—Have been held at strong prices, with a moderate demand. Sales have been reported of 500 Texas and 400 City Slaughters on private terms.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Laths have been in demand on the [illegible] is at $1 65@$1 75 for Eastern ₰ thousand. Lime has been rather quiet, with Common Rockland quoted at $1 10@$1 25, and Lump at $1 50@$1 75; State at $1 05@$1 50 ₰ bbl.; Portland Cement at $4 75@$5 25; Roman, $4; Rosendale, $1 25@$1 40, ₰ bbl., afloat and delivered. Lumber has been moderately sought after, with Eastern Spruce quoted at $17@19 for lots to order, and $14@$17 for cargoes; Southern Pine, $27@$35; White Pine Boards, $27 50@$35; Black Walnut, 6½c.@25c. ₰ superficial foot; Shingles within the range of $7@$10 for Extra Shaved Pine, and $17@$27 for Cypress.

MOLASSES—There has been a very quiet market without transactions of importance reported. We quote: Cuba Muscovado Refining, (50 test,) 41½c.; Grocery do. at 43c.@48c.; Cuba Centrifugal, 35c.@37c.; Porto Rico, 44c.@67½c., the latter for fancy; Barbados, 45c.@48c.; Demerara, 40c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 78c.@85c., the latter for fancy.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in moderate demand on export account at firm prices. Sales have been reported of 1,500 bbls. common Strained at $2 25; 150 bbls. No. 1 at $4; 100 bbls. No. 1 at $3 50@$4, and 50 bbls. Pale at $4 50@$5. Spirits Turpentine has been quiet and steadily held at 36½c. for merchantable order, with 60 bbls. placed at this price.

PETROLEUM—There has been a very dull market, with easier prices conceded, without leading to important business. Crude, in bulk, has been quoted at 5⅛c.; Refined at 12⅛c.; Cases at 17c.@17¼c.; Naphtha at 8c. In Philadelphia the market has been inactive and weak, with Refined quoted at 11⅞c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quite dull for early delivery on the basis of $24 for Western Mess, job lots; sales, 175 bbls. For forward delivery a moderate business has been reported, embracing sales of 1,250 bbls. Western Mess, September options, at $23 75, closing at $23 65@$23 75 ₰ bbl....Dressed Hogs in fair request on the basis of 9c.@9⅛c. for best City....Cut Meats quiet at former rates. Sales, 5,000 lbs. Bellies, 12 lbs., at 11c., with sundry small lots of other City bulk stock at previous prices. ....Bacon scarce and held above the views of shippers, checking operations. Sales 180 bxs. City Long Clear at 11⅝c. ₰ lb....Lard has been much depressed, under very free and urgent offerings on speculative account, leading to a decline of fully 1c. ₰ lb., without occasioning anything like activity in the market, which at the close was unsettled and nominal. Western Steam quoted, for early delivery, at 14c.; City do., 13½c. bid, with 14c. asked; Refined nominal. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, sales were made of 250 tcs., August option, at 14c.; 500 tcs., September, at 14c., quoted at the close at 14⅛c.@14¼c., and 750 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, at 11⅛c.@11 3-16c., closing with offerings reported at 11c....Beef generally quiet within the previous range. We quote from $11 50@$13 50 for Plain Mess; $13 50@$15 for Extra Mess; $20@$22 for Prime Mess; $23@$24 for India Mess; $24@$26 for Extra do., ₰ tierce. Sales reported of 700 tcs. for export. Beef Hams at $27 for best Summer-cured Western....A fairly active business has been reported in the finer grades of stock; prices quoted firm. We quote the range on firkins, tubs, and pails from 22c.@32c. for ordinary to very choice State and near-by products; 33c.@35c. for extra choice; 18c.@28c. for ordinary to choice Western, and 24c.@27c. for fancy do....Cheese has been held with confidence, though not active. State Factory, fair to fancy, quoted at 11c.@13½c., chiefly at 11½c.@13c. for good to choice, and 13¼c. for fancy; State Dairy, 7c.@12½c.; Western, 6c.@12c. ₰ lb.

RICE—Has been in fair request, in a jobbing way, with Carolina at $8@$9 75 for common to choice. Rangoon at $6 37½@$6 75, free, and $2 87½@$3 12½, gold, in bond, and Patna, free, at $7 25@$7 37½ ₰ 100 lbs.

SALTPETRE—Has been dull, but steady, at 5½c., gold, ₰ lb.

SEEDS—Have been quoted firm, though without notable activity. Calcutta quoted nominal at $2 50, gold, here, and $2 37½, gold, to arrive. Rough Flax has been quoted on the basis of $2 07½@$2 10. Clover at 10c.@10¾c.; Timothy at $3 35@$3 50 ₰ bushel.

SPICES—There has been a moderate inquiry noted for most kinds of stock, at generally firm prices. Mace quoted at $1 20@$1 25 for common to prime; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1 14@$1 16½; Cassia at 23½c.; Cloves at 45c.@46c.; East India Pepper at 22½c.@23c.; White Pepper at 26½c.; Pimento at 12½c.@13c.; Ginger at 11½c.@12½c. ₰ lb., gold.

SUGAR—Raw has been in light demand and weak, although no decided changes have been made in prices. Sales have been reported of 1,000 hhds. Muscovado at at 7⅞c.@8⅛c.; 14 hhds. and 83 bxs. Clayed at 8¼c., and 1,000 bxs. Centrifugal at 9¼c. We now quote: Fair Refining at 7⅞c.; good do. at 8⅛c.; prime do., 8¼c.; fair to very choice Grocery do., 8¼c.@9c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8⅝c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅜c.@9¼c.; Manila bags, 7¼c.@7⅞c.; Molasses Sugar, 7c.@7¾c.; Melado, 4½c.@6½c. Refined Sugars have been in fair demand and unchanged, with Crushed quoted at 10⅞c.; Powdered at 10⅞c.; Granulated at 10⅞c.; A's at 10c.@10⅛c., and Yellow at 8¾c.@9⅞c., ₰ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow sold to the extent of about 120,000 lbs.; fair to choice at 7¾c.@8¼c.; market unchanged....Oleo Stearine, 100 tcs. choice Western sold at 18c. ₰ lb.; offerings very light.

WHISKY—Quoted up to $1 01 ₰ gallon, on, however, a dull market. Sales confined to 100 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quoted generally steady, but has been comparatively quiet, both as to business on berth and in the chartering line. The demand for Grain and Provision room on berth has been fair, but the bidding has been unsatisfactory, checking negotiations. In the way of charters, vessels suited to Petroleum and Grain were in most request....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 400 bbls. Resin at 2s. 6d. ₰ 280 lbs.; 300 tons Salt at 25s. ₰ ton; and by steam, 1,800 bales Cotton at ¼d. ₰ lb., and 500 bxs. Bacon at 30s. ₰ ton, with Grain quoted nominally at 7½d.@8d. ₰ bushel....For London, by sail, 8,000 bushels Wheat at 7d. ₰ bushel; 1,500 bbls. Flour on private terms; and, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 7¼d., in bulk; 11,000 bushels do. at 8d., in bags; 400 tcs. Beef at 7s. ₰ tierce....For Havre, a Norwegian bark, with about 3,000 bbls. Naphtha, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 3d. ₰ bbl....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, hence, with about 2,700 quarters Grain at 5s. 3d.... For Messina, an Italian brig, hence, with about 6,500 cases Refined Petroleum at 25c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, August 10, 1874.

There was a fair trade in Beeves at One Hundredth Street Yards on yesterday forenoon; prices ranged from 10c.@13c. ₰ lb.; weights from 5½ cwt., 9¼c.; coarse quality Bulls sold from $3 40@$3 50 ₰ lb. On Monday forenoon at Harsimus Cove Beeves sold from 7c.@13c. ₰ lb.; weights from 5 to 9 cwt. The quality of the herds at this last-named market was not equal to the demand; several lots remained unsold at noon. Milch Cows sold at $40@$70 ₰ head, calves generally included. Veals sold in small lots from 6c.@8¾c. ₰ lb., grass Calves at 4c. ₰ lb., and at $9 ₰ head. Trade in Sheep was fair from 5¼c.@6¾c. ₰ lb., and also in Lambs from 6c.@8¼c. ₰ lb. Live Hogs were not quoted. City Dressed opened slow from 8¾c.@9c. ₰ lb.

SALES.

At One Hundredth Street Yards—T. Wheeler sold for T. C. Eastman 83 good Illinois Steers, from 12c.@12½c. ₰ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 20 choice grade Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ₰ lb., weight 9½ cwt. T. C. Eastman sold for self 148 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₰ lb., weights from 6 cwt. scant. to 6¼ cwt.; 192 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₰ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 197 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₰ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 104 good Illinois Steers from 12c.@12¾c. ₰ lb., weight 8 cwt., strong; 17 good Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ₰ lb., weight 8 cwt.; 22 choice grade Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ₰ lb., weight 9¼ cwt. T. Gilles held on sale for customers 193 good Illinois Steers. S. Ulery sold for Ulery & Goff 92 good Kentucky Steers from 12½c.@13c. ₰ lb., weight 8¾ cwt. H. Westheimer sold for self 26 good Missouri Steers at 12½c. ₰ lb., weight 8 cwt. H. Meyers sold for self 98 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₰ lb., weight 7 cwt. W. Siegel sold for self 72 Texan Steers at 8¼c. ₰ lb., weight 5¼ cwt.; 64 fair Colorado Steers at 11¼c. ₰ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 90 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₰ lb., weight 6 cwt., strong. Burchard & Merritt sold for Bedford & Kennedy 105 good Kentucky Steers from 12c.@13c. ₰ lb., weight 8 cwt. Burchard & Williams sold for selves 90 good Kentucky Steers from 12c.@12½c. ₰ lb., weight 7½ cwt. S. James Clark sold for self 10 State Bulls at $3 40 ₰ cwt., weight 978 per head; 12 State Bulls at 3½c. ₰ lb., weight 9½ cwt. The herds of Morris, Waixel & Co. were sold as follows: D. Waixel sold 32 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₰ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 80 fair Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₰ lb., with $1 on ₰ head, weight 6¾ cwt. S. Schuster sold 95 common Missouri Steers, from 10c.@10¼c. ₰ lb., weight 5½ cwt. M. Lauterbach sold 50 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₰ lb., weight 7 cwt. strong. T. Samuels sold 50 fair Illinois Steers, from 11c.@11¼c. ₰ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. W. Thompson sold 131 coarse Illinois Steers from 10¼c.@11c. ₰ lb., with $7 off the lot, weight 6¼ cwt., scant.

At Harsimus Cove—M. Goldschmidt sold for M. Strauss 15 choice Indiana Steers at 13c. ₰ lb., weight 8¼ cwt., strong; 26 Indiana Steers, from common to fair, from 10½c.@11½c. ₰ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. Fitch & Bray sold for S. Briggs 16 Ohio Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12¼c. ₰ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; for Hedges & Co. 63 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12½c. ₰ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; for Patterson & Co. 180 Texan Steers at 8c. ₰ lb., weight 5 cwt.; held on sale for same 40 Texan Steers, 48 Indiana Steers. F. Samuels sold for Bradbourne & Co. 18 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₰ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 34 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₰ lb., weight 6½ cwt., scant; held on sale for same 37 Illinois Steers. C. Kahn sold for Kahn & Baker 61 common Kentucky Steers at 10½c. ₰ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 36 fair Kentucky Steers at 11½c. ₰ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 26 fair Indiana Steers at 11½c. ₰ lb., weight 6½ cwt. For Sadler & Co. 18 Texan Steers at 9c. ₰ lb., weight 6 cwt., strong; held on sale 50 Cherokee Steers. W. W. Gillett held on sale 97 Ohio Steers. Coney & McPherson sold for selves 130 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10½c.@12½c. ₰ lb., weight 6½ cwt. For Dideman & Co. 64 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12¾c. ₰ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. For J. C. Bowen 64 Kentucky Steers, from coarse to good, from 11½c.@12¾c. ₰ lb., weights from 5¾ cwt. to 9 cwt. For J. Crouse 77 good Illinois Steers, from from 11¾c.@12¾c. ₰ lb., weight 7½ cwt. The herds forwarded by Morris, Waixels & Co. were sold as follows: W. E. Dudley sold 196 Texan Steers from 7c.@8c. ₰ lb., weights from 4¾ to 5½ cwt. D. Waixel sold 35 corn-fed Texan Steers at 10½c. ₰ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 48 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ₰ lb., weights from 7¼ to 7¾ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold 35 common Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₰ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 48 good Illinois Steers, from 12c.@12½c. ₰ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. F. Samuels sold 18 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₰ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; held on sale 37 Illinois Steers. W. Thompson sold 52 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10¼c.@11½c. ₰ lb., weights from 6 to 6¼ cwt. S. Schuster sold on private terms 33 Steers. M. Lauterbach sold 30 Texan Steers at 9½c. ₰ lb., weight 5¼ cwt., strong; 28 common Missouri Steers, at 10¼c. ₰ lb., weight 6 cwt., scant; 16 fair Missouri Steers, at 11¼c. ₰ lb., weight 6½ cwt. The sales effected by Toffey & Sons were not obtained at noon. J. N. Pidcock sold 109 Ohio Sheep, weight 8,280 lbs., at 5½c. ₰ lb.; 130 Ohio Sheep, weight 11,044 lbs., at 6c. ₰ lb.; 139 Ohio Sheep, weight 12,220 lbs., at 6¼c. ₰ lb.; 79 Ohio Sheep, weight 8,540 lbs., at 6⅜c. ₰ lb.; 158 Ohio Sheep, weight 14,410 lbs., at 6½c. ₰ lb.; 70 Ohio Sheep, weight 98 lbs. ₰ head, at 6¾c. ₰ lb.; 40 cull Lambs, weight 2,070 lbs., at 7c. ₰ lb.; 119 Ohio Lambs, weight 6,170 lbs., at 7½c. ₰ lb.; 551 Kentucky Lambs, weight 26,630 lbs., at 7¾c. ₰ lb.; 210 Pennsylvania Lambs, weight 13,500 lbs., at 8⅜c. ₰ lb. Kase & Sons held on sale 1 car of Lambs.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market—Jelliffe & Co. sold 23 Lambs, weight 1,385 lbs., at 8c. ₰ lb.; 36 Grass Calves, weight 6,800 lbs., at 4c. ₰ lb.; 20 Grass Calves at $9 ₰ head. Judd & Buckingham sold 13 Bucks, weight 1,480 lbs., at 5c. ₰ lb.; 173 Ohio Sheep, weight 15,770 lbs., at 5⅝c. ₰ lb.; 34 State Sheep, weight 3,170 lbs., at 5½c. ₰ lb.; 170 State Sheep, weight 16,000 lbs., at 5¾c. ₰ lb.; 168 State Lambs, weight 9,790 lbs., at 8c. ₰ lb.; 205 State Lambs, weight 11,950 lbs., at 8⅛c. ₰ lb.; 169 State Lambs, weight 10,170 lbs., at 8¼c. ₰ lb.; 214 State Lambs, weight 12,030 lbs., at 7⅞c. ₰ lb. J. N. Pidcock sold 29 sheep, weight 3,350 lbs., at 5⅞c. ₰ lb.; 200 Lambs, weight 12,020 lbs., at 7⅜c. ₰ lb.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—J. Kirby sold 83 Sheep, weight 6,800 lbs., at 5½c. ₰ lb.; 142 Sheep, weight 12,400 lbs., at $5 67½ ₰ cwt.; 11 Sheep, weight 210 lbs., at 5¾c. ₰ lb.; 28 Sheep, weight 2,370 lbs., at 6c. ₰ lb.; 37 Sheep, weight 4,350 lbs., at 6⅛c. ₰ lb.; 235 Sheep, weight 27,900 lbs., at 6¼c. ₰ lb.; 25 cull Lambs, weight 1,240 lbs., at 6c. ₰ lb.; 193 Lambs, weight 11,050 lbs., at $7 30 ₰ cwt.; 128 Lambs, weight 9,350 lbs., at 8⅛c. ₰ lb.; 94 Lambs, weight 5,720 lbs., at 8¼c. ₰ lb.; 68 Lambs, weight 4,430 lbs., at 8½c. ₰ lb.; also sold for week ending Aug. 8, 1874, 3,297 Sheep and Lambs for $17,119 87. McGraw sold 149 Veals for $1,542 20, 442 Sheep and Lambs for $2,166 91, 10 Bulls for $233, 9 Cows and 5 of their Calves included for $544. Hume & Elliott sold 74 Sheep, weight 6,260 lbs., at 5c. ₰ lb.; 266 Sheep, weight 24,970 lbs., at 6c. ₰ lb.; 140 Sheep, weight 11,600 lbs., at 5½c. ₰ lb.; 32 Sheep, weight 4,000 lbs., at 6¼c. ₰ lb.; 15 Sheep, weight 1,500 lbs., at 6¼c. ₰ lb.; 19 cul. Sheep, weight 1,800 lbs., at 4½c. ₰ lb.; 228 Ohio Lambs, weight 12,470 lbs., at 6⅞c. ₰ lb.; 102 State Lambs, weight 6,200 lbs., at 7¾c. ₰ lb.; 74 Canada Lambs, weight 4,060 lbs., at 7½c. ₰ lb.; 82 Canada Lambs, weight 4,960 lbs., at 7¾c. ₰ lb.; 165 Canada Lambs, weight 9,540 lbs., at 8⅛c. ₰ lb.; 94 State Lambs, weight 4,660 lbs., at 8c. ₰ lb.; 108 State Lambs, weight 7,370 lbs., at 8¼c. ₰ lb.; also sold, for week ending Aug. 8, 1874, 8,468 Sheep and Lambs, for $40,456 68, average $4 77 ₰ head; 660 Veals and Calves for $7,427 10, average $11 25 ₰ head.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth Street Yards for week ending August 10, 1874: 4,401 head of horned Cattle, 12 Cows, 458 Veals and Calves.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Yards for week ending August 8, 1874: 13,388 Sheep and Lambs, 50 Cows, 499 Veals and Calves. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 3,912 Sheep and Lambs, 21 Cows, 288 Veals and Calves.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for week ending August 8, 1874: 5,159 Sheep and Lambs, 134 Veals and Calves, 16,856 Hogs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,862 Sheep and Lambs, 25 Calves, 8,080 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at Harsimus Cove for week ending August 8, 1874: 4,155 head of horned Cattle, 10,251 Sheep and Lambs, 9,711 Hogs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,116 head of horned Cattle, 2,711 Sheep and Lambs, 3,273 Hogs.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—Cattle less active; receipts liberal; fair to choice at 6¼c.@7½c.; common, 4¼c.@6c. Sheep active; fair to choice at 4½c.@5¾c.; Stockers, 2½c.@4c. Hogs in good demand at $10 50@$10 75.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 10.—Cotton steady and unchanged; Middling, 16⅝c.; net receipts, 332 bales; gross, 348 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,539 bales; coastwise, 1,435 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 16,441 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 10.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15⅝c.@15¾c.; Low Middling, 15⅜c.@15½c.; Good Ordinary, 14½c.; net receipts, 18 bales; exports, coastwise, 891 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 5,177 bales.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 10.—Cotton firm; Middling, 15¾c.; exports, coastwise, 43 bales; sales, 10 bales; stock, 518 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 10.—Cotton nominal; Good Ordinary, 14⅜c.; net receipts, 44 bales; exports, coastwise, 388 bales; sales, 3,489 bales.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, (Monday,) Aug. 10, A. H. Muller & Son, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of J. H. Dougherty, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story and basement brown-stone house and lot, 25 by 102.2, on the south side of Seventy-fifth street, 125 feet west of Madison avenue, to Geo. W. McCollum for $18,400 over mortgage of $25,000; total, $43,400.

James M. Miller adjourned the foreclosure sale of the three-story and basement brown-stone house, 20 by 50, and lot, 20 by 100.5, on the south side of Forty-eighth street, 265 feet west of Sixth avenue, to Aug. 20.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The auctions announced for to-day at the Exchange are as follows:

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale under the direction of A. H. Wallace, Esq., Referee, of the lease of the premises on the southwest corner of Park place and College place, 15 by 130.2. Also, similar sale under the direction of Walter L. Livingston, Esq., Referee, of the lease of the three lots 75½ by 100, on the south side of Forty-seventh street, 200 feet east of First avenue, the lease being for twenty years from May 1, 1869. Ground rent, $1,200.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale under the direction of William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot, 18.9 by 100.8½, on the south side of Ninetieth street, 156.3 feet east of Avenue A.

BUILDING RECORD.

For the week ending with Saturday, Aug. 8, plans for new buildings have been submitted and unsafe buildings reported to the department, No. 2 Fourth avenue, W. W. Adams, Superintendent, as follows:

New Buildings.

First street, No. 101, and No. 208 East Houston street, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 71.6 by 68.4; F. Hackauff, owner.

Essex street, south-east corner Delancey street, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 62; Auke Dooper, owner.

Essex street, east side, 25 feet east of Delancey street, two brick stores and tenements, each five stories, 25 by 62; Auke Dooper, owner.

Madison street, No. 205, one brick stable, two stories, 26 by 20; S. B. Fish, owner.

Monroe street, Nos. 160 to 168, one brick factory, six stories, 93 by 94; M. & H. Schrenkeisen, owner.

West Thirty-ninth street, rear, Nos. 329 and 331, two brick tenements, each four stories, 25 by 30, Henry Stube, owner.

Brown place, east side, 120 feet south of One Hundred and Thirtieth street, one frame dwelling, two and a half stories, 20 by 30; Mrs. Kyle, owner.

West Thirty-fifth street, No. 260, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 50; Henry Meyer, owner.

Seventh avenue, No. 279, one brick stable, one story, 20 by 12 by 6.64; Wm. Stroh, owner.

Thirtieth street, north side, 100 feet east of Third avenue, Dr. Payson's brick church, three stories, 100 by 98.9.

East Seventeenth street, No. 606, one brick stable, two stories, 25 by 14 by 47; Wm. Schulz, owner.

East Twenty-sixth street, No. 133, one brick second-class dwelling, four stories, 25.5 by 19.9; C. L. Scranton, owner.

Ninth avenue, east side, 75 feet south of Fifty-eighth street, one brick tenement, five stories, 35.5 by 22.8 by 75; John Campbell, owner.

Beach street, north side, 50 feet east of Greenwich street, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 50 by 25; James Mooney, owner.

Thirty-seventh street, south side, 125 feet west of Tenth avenue, one brick factory, five stories, 25 by 94; F. E. James, owner.

Unsafe Buildings.

Church street, south-east corner of Canal street, unsafe generally, (from excavations;) John J. Worden, owner.

Canal street, No. 336, unsafe generally, (from excavations;) Wm. Hughes, agent.

Canal street, No. 338, unsafe generally, (from excavations;) Wm. Hughes, agent.

Canal street, No. 340, unsafe generally, (from excavations;) Wm. Hughes, agent.

West Thirty-third street, No. 238, unsafe building, first story; S. Simon, owner.

Varick street, No. 194, unsafe front wall; Stephen B. Wilson, owner.

Varick street, No. 196, unsafe front wall; Stephen B. Wilson, owner.

Crosby street, No. 127, unsafe front wooden gutter; estate of A. Miller, owner.

Vesey street, north side, 50 feet west of Greenwich street, unsafe front wall; Mrs. Dempsey, owner.

Green street, Nos. 108 and 110, unsafe front wall and chimneys; Gerardus Boyce, owner.

East Thirteenth street, No. 541, unsafe front and rear walls; David Jones, owner.

Centre street, north-west corner Franklin, unsafe parapet wall; New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, owners.

West Thirty-third street, No. 37, unsafe front wall and stoop; Eugene Fezandi, owner.

West Thirty-third street, No. 33, unsafe front wall and lintels; Homer Bostwick, owner.

East Twenty-fifth street, Nos. 434 and 436, unsafe walls and arches; H. Greaves, owner.

East Twenty-fifth street, No. 226, unsafe lintel and front wall; estate of Patrick Fogerty, owner.

James slip, No. 16, unsafe walls, (damaged by fire;) W. & E. A. Cruikshank, agents.

Elizabeth street, No. 166, unsafe generally throughout; Gallagher Estate, owner.

Broadway, No. 1,270, dangerously unsafe generally; John Haffy, owner.

Unsafe Chimneys.

Bleecker street, No. 298; Wm. Matthews, owner.
Cortlandt avenue, north-west corner One Hundred and Sixtieth street, Melrose; Fred. Stenicker, owner.
Columbia street, Pier No. 28; Philip Farmes, owner.
Third street, No. 99; Stuyvesant Estate, owner.
Third street, No. 95; Stuyvesant Estate, owner.
Ninth street, No. 463; Mrs. L'enau, owner.

EXCHANGE SALES—MONDAY, AUG. 10.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 four-story brown-stone house and lot, 25x102.2, on s. s. of 75th st., 125 ft. w. of Madison av....$43,400

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, Aug. 8.

NEW-YORK.

Mangin st., w. s., 150.5 ft. n. of Delancey st., 25 x99.2	$5,000
Orchard st., s. e. corner of Stanton st., 50x65.6	60,000
21st st., s. s., 297.7 ft. e. of 7th av., 23x92	30,000
Same property	30,000
73d st., n. s., 73 ft. w. of Madison av., 20x80	50,000
82d st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 11th av., 25x102	20,000
Same property	20,000
109th st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x100.11	3,000
122d st., n. s., 137.11 ft. e. of 1st av., 200x100.11	45,000
10th av., Nos. 22, 24, and 26, e. s., 25.10 ft. n. of 12th st., 77.3x100	6,500

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, the Assignee of the estate of the Columbia Paper Company, of the town of Chatham, in the County of Columbia, and State of New-York, Bankrupt, will sell at public auction, by A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers, at the Exchange Sales-room, at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 4th day of September, 1874, at 12 o'clock, noon: All the real and personal property belonging to the estate of said bankrupt, free and clear of all liens and incumbrances, which consists of a farm or tract of land of about 114 acres, under a high state of cultivation, located near Chatham village, in said town of Chatham, with a large, handsome dwelling-house, barn, and out-buildings, and improved water privilege, having a head and fall of twenty-three feet, and a large new stone print paper mill, 275 feet in length by about 45 feet in width, and two stories in height, excepting the machine room, with a boiler and two chemical buildings attached, and a large two-story office; and also all the machinery and fixtures in said mill, consisting of all the necessary machinery and appliances for manufacturing white, manila, or other paper from wood, straw, or other fibrous substances, in complete running order, comprising the most approved machinery for subduing and bleaching such substances; also, all the office furniture and other personal property belonging to said estate, including a license for subduing wood and other fibrous substances into pulp for the manufacture of paper, to the amount of ten tons per day, in accordance with a process invented or discovered by William E. Woodbridge, of Little Falls, N. Y., known as the "Woodbridge Process," secured to said Woodbridge by letters patent of the United States of America. For further particulars apply to the Assignee or his attorneys.—Dated Aug. 5, 1874.

RICHARD A. ROBERTSON,
Assignee, No. 7 Park place, New-York.
ELY & SMITH, Attorneys for Assignee,
au11-law3wTu No. 191 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN JERSEY CITY, A SECOND FLOOR in a respectable neighborhood, possession about Aug. 20, containing five rooms laid out to good advantage for housekeeping, about ten minutes from ferry. Address, with full particulars, B. L., Box No. 102 New-York Times Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE residences in Yonkers, having all the modern improvements, stable, cold grapery, fine garden, and fruit in abundance. For the equity in the property, which is $20,000, one-fourth cash, and the balance in unencumbered City or country property will be taken. Address Box No. 5,564 Post Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A GOOD MANY CAPABLE SERVANTS, AT moderate wages, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, and others, who want German, Welsh, English, Scotch, Swedish, American, and good colored help, for City and country, at the PROTESTANT HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store. Also good situations ready immediately.

A LADY OF CULTURE AND ACCUSTOMED TO the care of servants, desires a home for herself and two young daughters in return for services in superintending a household. Address Home, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

AT MRS. LOWE'S GERMAN AGENCY, NOS. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance Bleecker st., a large number of well-recommended German servants for all capacities.

A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO THE CARE OF SERVANTS, and with testimonials, desires to superintend a household. Address Housekeeper, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND CHILD'S NURSE.—By an American Protestant young woman; is used to care of children, and fond of them; can do house-work well, is active, and willing to work; City or country. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A CAPABLE YOUNG woman as chamber-maid, or assist in washing, waiting, or sewing, or take charge of children; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as chamber-maid and to assist at washing and ironing. Apply to her present place, No. 12 5th av.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO THOROUGHLY efficient women; the one is an excellent cook, pastry-maker, &c., and makes a variety of desserts; the waitress is neat, quick, and respectful; both have excellent testimonials; City or country. Can be engaged at Jacquin's Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO SWEDISH young women, one an excellent cook and laundress, the other a tidy, capable chamber-maid, waitress, and house-worker, or can go as nurse, chamber-maid, and do sewing; City or country; have good references. Inquire at the Home Bureau, 138 6th av. above 10th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN, with three years' City reference; understands all branches of cooking, and will assist with the washing; would take her sister as chamber-maid, if required; City or country. Apply at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; French, English, and American; no objections to the country; hotel, or boarding-house; the best of City reference. Can be seen to engage at No. 447 West 19th st., between 9th an 10th avs.

COOK &c.—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE GIRL, TO do cooking, washing, and ironing, or general house-work; a willing, reliable, and economical servant; good cook, and excellent washer and ironer; best references; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN, AS FIRST-CLASS cook; makes all kinds of soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c., also pastry, creams, ices, &c.; can furnish excellent references. Inquire for G., at Odell's French Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WOMAN and a girl; would like to do the general work of a family, together or separate, City or country, as good cook, washer, ironer, (chamber-maid, waitress, and house-work); good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK—HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO ENGLISH young women; one is a thorough good cook, washer, and ironer; other is a chamber-maid and waitress or general house-work; together or separate; for City or country; have good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT WOMAN, who is experienced in every branch; is a first-class meat cook, also an excellent baker and pastry cook; is competent to take a situation in a hotel; country only, and for the year; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK; UNDERSTANDS baking and pastry in all its branches; also American and Jewish cooking in all its branches; no objection to a genteel boarding-house in City or country; would be willing to assist in the washing in a private family; best City references. Call at No. 329 East 35th st.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO VERY FIRST-class girls; excellent cook; will do washing; waitress will take chamber-work and waiting, and assist in washing; both very competent; country or City; very best City testimonials; will take places separately or together. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking desired in a gentleman's family; excellent City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, AS good family cook; is a good bread and biscuit maker, and makes desserts; will assist with the washing and ironing; four years' reference. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS English cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can take entire charge of a kitchen; left last place on account of family going to Europe. Call at No. 302 West 26th st.

COOK, AND TO DO COARSE WASHING.—By a very neat and experienced girl, with good City reference; can do all kinds of good cooking. Call at No. 69 6th av.

COOK.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A PLACE FOR a respectable woman, to cook and do the coarse washing. Apply for two days at No. 106 West 50th st.

COOK.—AS A FIRST-CLASS COOK, BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman; good references; has no objection to a boarding-house. Apply at 43 Perry st., rear.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT AS COOK or general house-work, in City or country. Call at No. 430 2d av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds French, English, and American cooking, game, soups, meats, pastry, jellies, and can bone and lard, and is a thorough bread and biscuit baker; public or private, City or country; unexceptionable City reference. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av. near 38th st.

COOK.—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED ENGLISH woman; understands French, Spanish, and American cooking in all its branches; equal to a chief; has first-class references; no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has undoubted reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A WELL recommended young women who is a good cook; makes best bread, biscuits, pastries, and is also an excellent washer and ironer, and an obliging, well tempered girl. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A GERMAN GIRL, WITH TWO and one-half years' references, as plain cook, washer, and ironer; City or country. Inquire at No. 93 East Houston st., between Bowery and 2d av.

GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SWEDISH girl; green hand; is strong and willing to do everything required; will come for $8 per month; City or country. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A WELSH GIRL, twenty-two years of age; is a good servant; has been carefully instructed to work; wants a permanent place; general house-work, or cooking, washing, and ironing; has references; will be found worth hiring. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; HAS BEEN taught to do well everything about a house and house-work; has no parents; wages no object; City or country; is neat, tidy, active, and willing; has good reference. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, INDUSTRIOUS young girl, who is a plain cook; will wash and iron, and willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK, OR COOK, WASHER, and Ironer.—By a German Protestant young woman; is willing and obliging, and thoroughly capable; has excellent City references; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL, for general work; has three years' reference from last place; willing to go to the country; is a good cook, washer, and ironer; not afraid of work; wages moderate. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl to do the general housework of a small American family; best of references. Inquire at last place, No. 124 East 51st st., near Lexington av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTALE GIRL TO do general house-work in a small private family; good plain cook, washer, and ironer; City reference. Call at No. 234 East 45th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work in a private family; good reference. Call for two days at No. 82 Washington st.

LADIES' MAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR Nurse and Seamstress.—By a Swedish Protestant young woman; thorough seamstress; cut and fit, operate, make dresses, dress hair neatly; experienced nurse for young or growing children; she is very neat, kind and obliging to children and others; very best testimonials; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT young woman, who understands her business in every branch; can starch, flute, puff, polish, and do up fine garments in superior style; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS FIRST-class laundress; has two years' good references; is fully competent in all its branches; speaks good English; a steady place wanted; City or country. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE GIRL as first-class laundress; understands all kinds fine washing, French fluting, &c.; has eighteen months' City reference from last place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SWEDISH laundress, gentlemen's and ladies' washing at home; does up shirts and linen fineries splendidly. Call all this week at No. 232 East 15th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH young woman; is a first-class seamstress, and an excellent nurse for growing children; City or country; can furnish the very best of references. Can be seen at Odell's French Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

NURSE.—FOR INVALID OR INFANT, BY A PROTESTANT German woman; very capable; pleasant disposition; is experienced in care of sick person; patient day and night; strong and willing; satisfactory recommendations. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE OR CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A Protestant young woman; is a good waitress, and willing to be useful to suit her employer; or for general house-work; City or country; has good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN young woman; is an excellent seamstress; would like to take care of small or growing children; also speaks French fluently; can furnish the very best of reference; City or country. Apply at Odell's German Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A VERY COMPETENT YOUNG ENGLISH woman, speaks French perfectly, to care for a young child and do plain sewing; is thoroughly competent, and can wait upon a lady; understands hair-dressing, &c. Call at Ladies' Reform Bureau, No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS infant's nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from birth, or one or two growing children; is a good sewer; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS competent nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby; is accustomed to the care of children, or wait on a lady; best of references; City or country. Call at No. 490 6th av., first floor, back.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class infant's nurse; can bring up an infant from its birth; or would mind an invalid lady; several years' experience; best of City reference; City or country. Call at No. 158 West 28th st.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as nurse and chamber-maid in a private family; is willing and obliging. Call for two days at No. 167 7th av., one flight of stairs.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as infant's nurse; thoroughly understands care of an infant from its birth; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman as a first-class waitress in a private family; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference from her last employer; no objections to go to the country. Call at No. 125 East 50th st., between Lexington and 4th avs.; ring bell No. 4.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman as above in a private family; has good City reference; no objection to go to the country. Address, for two days, No. 125 East 50th st., between Lexington and 4th avs.; ring No. 4 bell.

MALES.

COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISH Protestant married man, with one child two months old; the man is a good groom and driver, and a thorough gardener; understands raising vegetables, outdoor flowers, also taking care of greenhouse, hot and cold graperies, &c.; will go separate, but prefers a house to live; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A CAREFUL ENGLISHMAN; sober, intelligent; is a thoroughly capable coachman, groom, &c. City or country; has satisfactory recommendations; can deposit $1,000 security for his reliability, &c.; not particular about wages. Call at the Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man; is a first-class groom; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; a respectable English or American family preferred; two years undoubted reference from last employer. Address Wm. G., Box No. 223 *Times* Office, for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, WHO thoroughly understands his business; can give the best of City reference. Call or address M. H., No. 144 5th av., in the harness store.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT man, thirty years of age; has had extensive experience, both in this country and Scotland; is a thorough gardener in all its branches; has references from the best families; highly recommended for honesty, sobriety, punctuality, &c.; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH PRACTICAL married man, without family, has had the care and management of private and commercial places for the past twenty-four years; is fully competent to take the entire charge and management of a gentleman's place; best reference. Address C. G., Box No. 228 *Times* Office, for one week.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A PRACTICAL man, married; understands the entire charge of a gentleman's place, management of greenhouse and graperies, laying out and improving places; reference first class. Address C. H., Box No. 229 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A LATELY-LANDED FRENCHMAN, aged twenty-six; speaks but little English, but understands it very well; is experienced in all branches of flower and vegetable gardening, pruning, budding, forcing, greenhouse, grapery, &c.; has three medals for superiority in his profession. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man, no family; is a good gardener and florist; understands greenhouse and graperies; also gardening in all its branches; good testimonials from his employer. Address J. H., Alfred Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, PROTESTANT; has had ten years experience in this country; good references from last employer. Address T. T., Box No. 230 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN GARDENER; has a small family, and understands the business in all its branches. Apply at Florists', corner of 5th av. and 42d st.

GROOM, OR COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—By a young Englishman, who can care and drive horses, do gardening, milk, care cattle, mow lawns, keep roads and walks in order, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE FOR AN INVALID GENTLEMAN.—By a Swede, highly educated; speaks, writes, and reads English and German perfectly; is strong and able to take care of a sick person; will be useful; references. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, EITHER IN hotel, restaurant, or gentleman's place; is willing to work at anything, and for moderate wages; best references from last employer. Address W. F. S., Box No. 234 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; fourteen years' best City references given by last family, gone to Europe. Address J. S., Box No. 86 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS WAITER in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, 340 4th av.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country who are in want of book-keepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN about nineteen years old, as nurse maid to go in the country; one who has not lived out preferred. Apply at No. 54 West 33d st., before 3 o'clock to-day.

WANTED — TWENTY-FIVE SEWING-MACHINE canvassers for the best attachment ever invented. Apply to NONPAREIL EMBROIDERER COMPANY, No. 30 East 14th st., New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK MARINE COURT.—EDWARD MATTHEWS, plaintiff, against A. W. JONES, defendant—Summons for a money demand on contract, (Com. not served—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the said Marine Court, New-York City, at his office, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office at No. 57 Broadway, New-York City, within six days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and seventeen 67-100 dollars, with interest from the 1st day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, July 9, 1874.

E. DELAFIELD SMITH,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 57 Broadway, New-York City.

The complaint in this action was filed with the Clerk of this court in New-York City, on the 10th day of August, 1874. au11-law6wTu

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF METALS,
TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.,
CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS, SQUARE and Upright, are the best made; prices low for cash, or on instalments. Catalogues mailed. Instruments rented until rent money pays for them. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway.

WATERS' CELEBRATED CONCERTO ORGANS cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; we defy competition. Catalogues mailed. Instruments to rent until rent-money pays for them. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

NEWTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
NEWTON, SUSSEX CO., N. J.
A thorough home school. Non-sectarian. Young men fitted for business or for any college. A collegiate department for ladies. Every branch, including music, French, German, drawing, and painting, a specialty. A spacious enlargement of boarding-house, with modern improvements, will be ready for ladies in Sept. Direct access by railroad. Terms moderate. Send for catalogue. Term commences Sept. 8. S. S. STEVENS, A. M. Princ'l.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
TARRYTOWN-ON-THE-HUDSON, N.
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
The course of instruction embraces classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies, and natural science, music, drawing, and elocution, military drill, gymnasium, &c.
Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 805 BROADWAY, CORNER 11TH ST.—After a brief vacation, and a thorough overhauling and refitting of the rooms, the above institution will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 1. This will be a favorable time for new students to enter. The apartments are the largest, finest, best lighted, and best ventilated of any for school purposes in the City. Thorough instruction is given in all the commercial branches. No extra charge for French, German, and Spanish. Students may enter at any time, and for any period. Terms reasonable. Call or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD & CO.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children.
Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., Rector,
No. 21 West 32d st.
Opening services of the Autumn Term at 10 A. M. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. For circulars apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

MISS COMSTOCK,
NOS. 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH ST.,
RESERVOIR PARK,
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 23. Boarding pupils limited to sixteen. Application may be made personally or by letter.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at
NO. 52 WEST 47TH ST., NEW-YORK,
on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874.

MADAME O. da SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 28. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

BROOKS SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Location, the "City of Schools," in the suburbs; buildings new, grounds large; family limited to sixty; studies arranged in preparatory and collegiate courses; ladies prepared for Vassar College. Principal, Mrs. M. B. J. WHITE; teachers, seven resident, two non-resident. For particulars address
EDWARD WHITE,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MERVIEW FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND German Home Academy for Young Ladies (number limited) and Conservatory of Music, Babylon, Long Island. Terms moderate. Location healthy and delightful. Principal, Miss ADELAIDE GANNON, assisted in the Musical Department by Miss LOUISE ECKSTEIN, the celebrated pianist from London.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S
French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies' NO. 36 EAST 35TH ST., (formerly No. 42 Avenue Du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above until the first week in September, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their house in New-York.

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA WILL REOPEN her English and French Boarding School for young ladies at Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., on the Hudson, Sept. 15. Board and tuition, $300 a year. Delightfully located; forty-five minutes from New-York City. For circulars, address the Principal, or JAMES WILDE, JR., No. 482 Broadway.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study and full particulars, address PROF. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

THE HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS ATTENDING the Hopkins Grammar School, (fifth year;) enlarged and refitted; combines the advantages of the family and personal instruction, with drill in large classes which graduate fifty pupils for Yale.
WM. A. MAGILL, A. M.,
Nos. 126 and 128 High st., New-Haven, Conn.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL,
GENEVA, N. Y.
A first-class boarding-school for boys, situated in one of the most beautiful and healthy villages in the State, on the line of the N. Y. Central Railroad; terms, $320 per annum. For information address THOS. D. REED.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, languages, and music. Reopens Sept. 16.
Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—THIS IS A college of the highest rank for well prepared students; it has also eclectic and preparatory departments, with superior instruction in music and art; terms moderate. Send for catalogue to Rev. A. W. Cowles, D. D., Elmira, N. Y. Next session begins Sept. 9.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, 171st st. and King's Bridge Road, New-York. (Former residence of I. P. Martin, Esq.) Twentieth year. Will reopen Sept. 16. V. PREVOST, Principal, successor to Lespinasse & Prevost. Circulars on application at the Institute, Station "M," or at G. Lespinasse's, 12 Pine st., N.Y.

COTTAGE HALL, TARRYTOWN ON HUDSON, AN English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. The 18th year begins Sept. 23. Best advantages of home and European schools. Beautiful grounds and river scenery. Address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.

SOUTH JERSEY INSTITUTE, BRIDGETON, N. J.—First-class school for both sexes. Location delightful and healthy; climate mild. Building brick; heated by steam; lighted by gas: hot and cold water. Railroads and telegraphs. Commences Sept. 2. Send for catalogue.
H. K. TRASK, Principal.

MME. GIRAUD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies will reopen Sept. 14, at No. 281 Quincy st., Brooklyn.—All the English branches; French and German as read, written, and spoken by daily practice without any extra charge; $300 instruction and board.

COTTAGE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pottstown, Penn.—The twenty-fifth annual session will open on Sept. 10; situated on Reading Railroad, forty miles from Philadelphia. For circulars, address GEO. G. BUTLER, A. M., Principal.

EDWARDS PLACE SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND Young Men, Stockbridge, Mass., begins its twentieth year Sept. 22. $600 per annum. Six Professors prepare forty-five pupils for college scientific school, or business. Messrs. HOFFMAN & FLACK, Associate Principals.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Widely known for its rare advantages for literary and art culture, and the beauty of its location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

PEEKSKILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY new building and gymnasium completed. Send for pictures. $400 per annum. COL. CHAS. J. WRIGHT, A. M., ROBERT DONALD, A. M., Principals.

BAYVIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island.—An English, classical, commercial boarding-school for boys; reopens Sept. 7; thorough work, pleasant home. L. HOMER HART, Principal.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Nos. 136, 138, and 140 Montague st., Brooklyn, N. Y., opens Sept. 23, 1874.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDING and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.
IRVING INSTITUTE, for boys and young gentlemen. Session opens Sept. 14. For circulars address
ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

CORNWALL HEIGHTS SCHOOL.—CORNWALL-on-the-Hudson, N. Y. "Happy Home for Boys." Mountain tramps and trapping. Each department under an able and experienced instructor. Will reopen Sept. 16. OREN COBB, A. M., Principal.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully-conducted and best-sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

MISS WHITCOMB'S, NO. 82 PIERREPONT ST., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above for circular.

BETHLEHEM HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Rev. A. RONDTHALER, Principal.
Until Aug. 14 apply to G. W. PERKINS, A. M., No. 37 Broad st., Bethlehem, Penn.

HUDSON.—YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HUDSON, N. Y.—A native French teacher resides in the family; terms, $300 per annum. Reopens Sept. 7.
Misses PEAKE, Principals.

PARKER ACADEMY, WOODBURY, CONN.—A Select School for boys, $250. Personal teaching and attention.
Fall term opens Sept. 7. Correspondence invited.
T. PATTISON, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE MILITARY INSTITUTE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—The next school year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. For Catalogue, with terms, references, &c., address
H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

FALLEY SEMINARY, FULTON, OSWEGO County, N. Y., (Established 1849.)—For both sexes; reopens Aug. 31; thorough discipline and instruction; pupils in the family of the principal. Address
Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M., Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Penn., opens Sept. 9. Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

TRINITY COLLEGIATE AND PREPARATORY School, Sing Sing, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 1. Boys prepared for West Point, Annapolis, and Civil Service examinations. Education sound, and terms reasonable. Principal, A. H. Austin.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE, BEGINS ITS THIRTY-third Year, Sept. 2.—A private school, prepares young men for business, scientific school, or college; terms, $450 per year. For catalogues address
BENJ. F. MILLS, A. M., Principal,
South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass.

AT MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, NEAR Peekskill, N. Y., boys have the best opportunities for healthful education. Reopens Sept. 15. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON AND MISS AGNES L. JONES.—English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 13 East 31st st., reopens Sept. 21.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, PEEKSKILL on the Hudson.—Reopens the first Monday in September, 1874.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. APPLY to Miss ELIZABETH WHEELER, Bridgeport, Conn.

INSTRUCTION.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
CLASSICAL ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN FAMILY DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children, Nos. 71, 73, and 75 East 61st st., Central Park, New-York, will commence its eighteenth year Sept. 24, 1874. For full information send for catalogue. Address Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., No. 75 East 61st st., New-York.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, FOUNDED 1855.
Supplies schools and families with good teachers; Represents reliable teachers wanting positions; Gives parents information of GOOD SCHOOLS. NINETEEN YEARS have proved it efficient in securing "The right Teacher for the right place."
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, 14 Bond st.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY'S
HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
Hadley, Mass.
The Fall Term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, 1874. For circulars and testimonials address the Principals.

BOYS' SCHOOL.
MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., (Reservoir Park.)
Second year commences Sept. 24, 1874.
Only eight boarding pupils received.
Hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

MISS HINSDALE,
assisted by Dr. George S. Blackie, of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn,
will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, (formerly Mrs. Macaulay's) Nos. 275 and 277 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
School year will open Sept. 16.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
$300 a year pays for board, tuition, &c., in this well known institution. Advantages equal to the best.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE.
A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEWBURG, N. Y.
For circulars, address
HENRY W. SIGLAR, M. A., (Yale,) } Principals.
JOHN MACNIE, M. A., (Yale,) }

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.—A select Boarding-school for Boys, at Sing Sing on the Hudson. The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing, and Elocution. A thoroughly organized Military Department. Riding-school, with well-trained Horses, Gymnasium, &c. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. J. HOWE ALLEN, Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—A BOARDING and Day School for boys, No. 58 Park av., between 37th and 38th sts., commences its eleventh year, Sept. 21. Boarders limited to four; day scholars to fifty. Circulars sent on application.
JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

ADRIAN INSTITUTE, ISELIN, N. J., ONE HOUR from N. Y., on Philadelphia R. R., reopens Sept. 8. Seminary for young ladies. Principals, Mrs. L. H. Mathews and Mrs. M. E. Baebler. A complete course of instruction in English, French, German, Music, &c. Pupils taught to think. Address No. 221 West 15th st., N. Y.

ALGEBRA, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, Grammar, Spelling, twenty-four Writing Lessons $2 50; backward persons taught privately. PAINE'S COLLEGE, No. 62 Bowery; up town, No. 1,275 Broadway, junction 6th av. Ladies' Department.

MISS BALLOW'S
English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d st.
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y. —The Fall session opens Aug. 12; safe and pleasant home; superior advantages in solid branches, music, and art. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY, WORCESTER, Mass., fits boys and young men for common and scientific pursuits. Its superior merits stated in circular. C. B. METCALF, A. M., Superintendent.

ENGLEWOOD CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL school for boys; term commences Sept. 14. For circulars, address AUG. KURSTEINER, M. D., T. R. WHITE, A. M., Principals, Englewood, N. J.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS OF THE Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th av., first house from Washington square, on MONDAY, the 28th of September, 1874.

LOCUST HILL SEMINARY—YONKERS, ON the Hudson.—Location unsurpassed. The course of instruction thorough and complete. Will open Sept. 16.
Miss EMILY A. RICE, Principal.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRIS-town, N. J.—A first-class school for thirty boarding pupils. C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE N. Y., resumes work Sept. 10.
Et nunc amoto quæramus seria ludo.

MACGREGOR HALL.
A family school for girls. Flushing, Long Island.
M. MACGREGOR, Principal.

NOT FASHIONABLE—WORTHY THE SUPPORT of judicious parents—Yonkers Military Institute. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY, FORT PLAIN, N. Y., —For both sexes; select. Begins Sept. 8.
Rev. A. MATTICE, A. M., Principal.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys, begins Sept. 15.
A. P. NORTHROP. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 17, 1874.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, 25 West 46th st., N. Y., reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 17.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, A school for boys, opens Sept. 1, Madison, N. J.
JAMES SHIER, Principal.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

$300.—TUITION AND BOARD (YOUNG LAdies); Jackson Institute, Morrisania, N. Y. Send for circulars. MRS. JACKSON.

TARRYTOWN YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY; superior advantages. Address Rev. W. H. KINGSBURY, Tarrytown, N. Y.

COUNTRY HOME AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS. For circulars with references, address
IRA PENFIELD, Stepney Depot, Conn.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J., for boys. Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

$360 PER YEAR, NO EXTRAS.—SUPERIOR advantages, Amenia (N. Y.) Seminary.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—52 weeks, $273. No extras. S. C. Shortlidge, A. M., (Harvard,) Kennett square, Pa.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The seventeenth annual term of this institution commences at No. 8 Great Jones st., in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, 1874.
Graduates of the Law School are admitted to practice in all the courts of the State.
For catalogues, &c., apply to
THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
AUG. 7, 1874. Professor of Municipal Law.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN L. SOUTHACK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Benjamin L. Southack, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 4th day of September, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE,
Marshal—Messenger.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New-York, ss.—In the matter of GEORGE HEYMAN, SOLOMON HEYMAN, and ALEXANDER MACK.—In Bankruptcy.—By virtue of two certain orders to me directed and delivered in the above-entitled action, I will sell at public auction, on FRIDAY, Aug. 14, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers, at the warerooms of said bankrupts, Nos. 388, 390, and 392 Hudson st., corner of Houston st., in the City of New-York, the personal property of said bankrupts, consisting of a large and elegant stock of household furniture, bedding, tools, utensils, horses, carts, trucks, harness, &c., &c. The above sale to be continued from day to day until all the said property is disposed of.
OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal Southern District New-York.

NO. 4,821.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY FITCH, WILLIAM Y. FITCH, and HENRY FITCH, JR., bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry Fitch, William Y. Fitch, and Henry Fitch, Jr., of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 3d day of August, A. D. 1874.
JEREMIAH B. GRUMAN, Assignee,
No. 50 Water street, New-York City.
au4-law3wTu*

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that ANDREW BRITTON, of the township of East Orange, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, has this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath, within the term of three months.—Dated July 9, 1874.
SAMUEL W. BALDWIN.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, headstones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S steam marble works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway. Large and new stock in ware-rooms.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM NEW-YORK.	
Calabria, Wed'y.	Aug. 12	China, Saturday,	Sept. 5
*Scotia, Wednesday,	Aug. 19	*Russia, Wed'day,	Sept. 9
Algeria, Saturday,	Aug. 22	Java, Saturday,	Sept. 12
*Bothnia, Wed'day,	Aug. 26	*Cuba, Wed'day,	Sept. 16
*Abyssinia, Wed.,	Sept. 2	Parthia, Saturday,	Sept. 19

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP CALABRIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 3 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, 1874.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

STEAMER EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Italia, Wed'day....Aug. 12 | Anglia, Wednesday..Aug. 26
Mysia, Saturday....Aug. 15 | California, Sat'day, Aug. 29
Norwegian, Wed'day, Aug. 19 | Macedonia, Wed...Sept. 2
Ethiopia, Saturday, Aug. 22 | Ethiopia, Saturday, Sept. 5

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates. INTERMEDIATE, $25. STEERAGE, $18.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circular, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship FRANKFURT, Capt. Fr. Bulow, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship AMERICA, Capt. A. de Limon, on SATURDAY, Aug. 15.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin.....$100 and $120
Second cabin.....60
Steerage.....30

For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL:

CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Aug. 15, at 8 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Aug. 22, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Aug. 29, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Sept. 5, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Sept. 12, at 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates. Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 7:30 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 1 P. M.
OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 8 A. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 5, at 1 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. L. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Wednesday, Aug. 12
STATE OF INDIANA.....Wednesday, Aug. 19
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Wednesday, Aug. 26

and every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates for all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage Office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE, Harmony.....Saturday...Aug. 22
WASHINGTON, Lachenez.....Saturday...Sept. 5
VILLE DE PARIS, Dazas.....Saturday...Sept. 19

RATES OF PASSAGE (including wine):

First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75....Third, $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent. No. 55 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For JAMAICA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.

ANDES.....Sept. 4

For JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.

ETNA.....Aug. 18

For HAYTI, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, AND VENEZUELA.

CLARIBEL.....Aug. —
ATLAS.....Sept. 18.

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents. Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Erin.....Aug. 11, 2 P. M. | Canada....Aug. 22, 12 M.
Spain....Aug. 15, 7:30 A. M. | Egypt....Aug. 29, 3 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, Sumner.....Aug. 25, 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. Price.....Aug. 18, 9:30 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Forsyth.....Aug. 25, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Breddon.....Sept. 1, 9:30 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. Jones.....Sept. 8, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Guard.....Sept. 15, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Bway,) at low rates.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION. No. 63 Wall st.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship CITY OF PEKING, 5,000 tons burden,

for San Francisco, as above, on or about Aug. 10, 1874.

Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates.

The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow on or about Sept. 10.

For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

EDWARD HARTLEY, H. J. BULLAY, Managing Director. Superintendent.

G. H. DATTON, Freight Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Thielfagen, will sail from PIER No. 43 North River, on MONDAY, Aug. 24, at 10 A. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225; gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON. No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.) for Havana direct, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. Curtis, Aug. 11.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. Rand, Aug. 18.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. Thos. H. Morton, Aug. 25.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

D. McKellar, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination of baggage, conveyance, &c., in securing the best rooms, in preventing the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed. Inquire at the office of the Messrs. Cook, Son & Co., Ludgate Circus, London, and 1 Place de la Madeleine, Paris, and 261 Broadway, New-York.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
(including all necessaries for the trip:)
New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

COLON, Capt. J. M. Dow, Aug. 15, at 12 noon.
ACAPULCO, Commodore A. G. Gray, Aug. 29, at 12 noon.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:

COLORADO.....Aug. 13
CHINA.....Aug. 25

and every fortnightly Saturday thereafter.

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, H. J. BULLAY, Managing Director. Superintendent.

G. H. DATTON, Freight Agent.

AMERICAN LINE.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN,

Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

PENNSYLVANIA...Aug. 13 | *KENILWORTH....Sept. 3
ILLINOIS.....Aug. 20 | INDIANA.....Sept. 10
OHIO.....Aug. 27 | *ABBOTSFORD....Sept. 17

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:

Cabin $75 to $100, according to accommodations.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.

These steamers are supplied with life-rafts in addition to the usual life-boats and life-preservers.

Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., Liverpool. N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Queenstown.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

MONTGOMERY, Capt. Fairclots, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, Aug. 15, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

LEO, Capt. Dearborn, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. Mallory, SATURDAY, Aug. 22, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent. Central Railroad of Georgia, Savannah, Ga.

C. D. OWENS, No. 409 Broadway. General Freight and Passenger Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. S. Crowell. Wednesday, Aug. 12.
CHARLESTON. Capt. Jas. Berry. Saturday, Aug. 15.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND VERA CRUZ. New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF MERIDA. (Havana direct).....Aug. 13
CITY OF HAVANA. (Havana direct).....Aug. 20
CITY OF NEW-YORK. (Havana direct).....Aug. 27
CITY OF MEXICO. (Havana and Mexico).....Aug. 29

For freight or passage, apply to

P. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. Nones, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

8 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

9 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth, 6; 6:30; 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3:30, 5:30, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 9 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3:30, 5:30, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 5:30, 6:30, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Trenton, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10:30 A. M., 2, 3:30, 4, 5:30, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 P. M., and 12 night.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 39 at 3:35 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:30 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 8:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 6:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 6 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after July 17, 1874, trains will leave South Side, foot of Atlantic st., Brooklyn, E. D., as follows: 8:30 A. M.—Mail for Patchogue and intermediate stations, connecting at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway Beach, and at Babylon with boat for Fire Island, and at Patchogue with stage for Bellport and Fire Place. 10:30 A. M.—Islip Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 1:30 P. M.—Babylon accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 4 P. M.—Patchogue Express, stopping at Jamaica, Rockville Centre, South Oyster Bay, and Amityville, and all stations east of Jamaica. Breakfast and Babylon. 4:15 P. M.—Babylon and Fire Island Express direct. 5 P. M.—Patchogue Accommodation, stopping at all stations. Connects at Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 6 P. M.—Babylon Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway. 7 P. M.—Merrick Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway. Boats leave Rockaway one hour and fifty minutes before leaving time at South 8th st. Boats leave Grand st., New-York, fifteen minutes before leaving time. SUNDAY TRAINS leaving Bushwick Avenue Depot: 9 A. M.—Sunday Milk, for Patchogue, stopping at all stations between Canarsie and Rockaway.) 10:30 A. M.—Sunday Rockaway Accommodation. 1:30 P. M.—Sunday Rockaway and Hempstead Accommodation, 8 P. M.—Sunday Babylon Accommodation.

R. WHITE, Master of Transportation.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

On and after MONDAY, July 13, 1874, the following will be the only authorized offices in New-York City and vicinity for the sale of First and Second Class Tickets over the following lines:

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R., No. 413 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 30th Street Depot, Harlem Depot, and at Westcott's Express Offices, No. 7 Park place, 10th st. and Broadway, and 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

ERIE RAILWAY,

No. 241 Broadway, No. 529 Broadway, No. 957 Broadway, No. 10 Canal st., foot Gansevoort st., Depot foot Chambers st., Depot foot 23d st., Depot Jersey City, No. 2 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 34 Hudson st., Hoboken.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,

No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, No. 8 Battery place, Depot foot Desbrosses st., Depot foot Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., B. coklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD,

No. 315 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, Depot foot of Desbrosses st., Depot foot of Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

C. H. KENDRICK, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. N. Y. C. & H. R. R.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Erie Railway.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen'l Pass. Ag't. P. R. R.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent B. & O. R. R.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 28, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Buffalo Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

9:00 A. M., special Saratoga Express; through time 5 hours and 40 minutes.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., special Saratoga Express, reaches Saratoga 9:20 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to Rouse's Point.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany.

Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR BOSTON via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER DAILY (SUNDAYS INCLUDED) at 5 P. M.

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. H. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro', Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces.

For tickets and staterooms, apply at No. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; 3d av. and 125th st.; Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the Pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.

GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen. Pass. Agt., O. C. S. B. Com.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON AND NEWPORT.

Steamer STONINGTON every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer NARRAGANSETT every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—From Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M. Parlor cars are run by this line from Stonington to White Mountains without change.

FOR NEW YORK FOR BOSTON

Magnificent Steamer RHODE ISLAND daily (except Sundays) from Pier No. 30 North River, 12 noon; from Pier 23d street, East River, 1 P. M.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—

Steam-boats C. VIBBARD and Daniel Drew leave foot Vestry st., Pier No. 39, at 5:30 P. M., and 23d st., (north Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga. To Saratoga, $3 20. Round trip, $5 40. To Round Lake, $2 85. Round trip, $4 40.

SEA BIRD,

For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 6th...10:00 A. M.	Thursday, 6th...2:30 P. M.
Friday, 7th.....11:00 A. M.	Friday, 7th.....3:30 P. M.
Saturday, 8th....1:30 P. M.	Saturday, 8th....5:30 P. M.
Sunday, 9th.....7:30 A. M.	Sunday, 9th.....8:30 P. M.
Monday, 10th....3:00 P. M.	Monday, 10th....7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 11th....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 11th....6:45 A. M.

HELEN,

Between New-York (from foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35,) and Red Bank, as follows;

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 7th.....3:00 P. M.	Friday, 7th.....10:00 A. M.
Saturday, 8th....3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 8th....6:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 11th....8:00 A. M.	Monday, 10th....3:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 12th..8:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 11th....3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 13th...8:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 12th..3:00 P. M.
	Thursday, 13th...3:00 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 5 P. M. 23d st., East River, 5:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked through to Springfield, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

ALBANY AND TROY MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE—Fare, 50c. deck, with berth, $1; with state room, $1 50.—James B. Schuyler, Spring st. Pier, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 6 P. M., returning from Albany at 5 P. M. Sunday day excursion at 8 A. M., 23d st., 8:15 A. M., returning from Albany same evening at 8 P. M. Fare for Newburg and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents; Albany, $1; round trip, $1 50.

FOR HARLEM, LANDING AT 11TH ST., Astoria, 109th st., and 120th st., connecting with boats for High and Kipp's Bridge. Boats leave Peck slip every half hour from 6:30 A. M. until 7 P. M., except 11 A. M., 12:30, and 2 P. M.

N. B.—See time tables where boats land. Sunday boats leave every half hour from 9:30 A. M. until 8 P. M.

ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.—New Pier 20, steam-boats leave Fulton Ferry Pier at 6, 7, 7:45, 8:15, 9, 9:45, 10:35, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 4:25, 5:15, 6, 6:20 P. M. See time cards for landings.

SUNDAY BOATS every half hour after 9 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Greenes', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park Esopus. Steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Harrison st. Pier, North River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—LOW FARE. The elegant steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot Market st., East River, at 245, and 334 st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad. Fare reduced to 40 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic Railroad, leaves Pier No. 21 North River, foot Franklin st., daily (Sundays excepted) at 11:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Connects with Housatonic Railroad at Bridgeport.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 8 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 8:30 P. M. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 9:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton at 7 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:30, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6; 6:30, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:30, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 9 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:30, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 5:30, 6:30, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Trenton, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10:30 A. M., 2, 3:30, 4, 5:30, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 P. M., and 12 night.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 39 at 3:35 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:30 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 8:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 6:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

A HORRIBLE STORY.

TERRIBLE DEATH OF A CLERGYMAN'S DAUGHTER IN A WEST-SIDE "WATER-CURE"—OUTRAGEOUS CONDUCT OF THE PROPRIETOR.

Coroner Woltman yesterday held an inquest in the case of Mrs. Potter, who died on the 1st inst. at the water-cure establishment of a man named Christian C. J. Schiefferdecker, No. 313 West Twenty-second street. Deputy Coroner Shine, assisted by Dr. Seguin, of No. 17 East Twenty-first street, made the post-mortem examination of the body of the deceased and found sclerosis of the lateral columns of the spinal chord. On the heel bones were found patches of dry gangrene. In the opinion of the doctors, the cause of death was exhaustion from the effect of bed sores. The deceased was the daughter of a clergyman, and was married about a week previous to her death to a Mr. Potter. Her maiden name was Isabella S. Depew.

The first witness called was Dr. Charles A. Leale, who testified that on the 7th of July the father of the deceased called on him at his office, and stated that his daughter had gangrene, and wished her removed from the water-cure establishment in Twenty second street, kept by Mr. Schiefferdecker, to the Roosevelt Hospital; that at the instance of some friends, she was sent to the establishment of Mr. Schiefferdecker, who agreed to cure her in six weeks. She was left there, and visited frequently by her father, and was told each time that she was improving. The father and mother left the city for a couple of weeks, and on their return brought a nurse with them. The latter found Mrs. Potter covered with what is known as wet bandages, and that she had been constantly kept in this wet condition ever since her parents had left, and that Mr. Schiefferdecker had not once visited her in over five days; that he had never examined her, and was wholly unaware of the condition of the woman until the nurse went there. He then called in a physician, who made out a diagnosis of the case, and wrote on the back of a card that she had gangrene, and recommended her removal to the Roosevelt Hospital. Into this latter institution, in consequence of the nature of her sores, she was refused admittance. The father told this to Mr. Schiefferdecker, and was told by that gentleman that he must take her out of his house. The above, the witness testified, was what the parents told him on referring the case to his care. I made my first visit on the 7th of July, and then first met the nurse, who said that Mrs. Potter was not only water soaked, but that the sores were putrid, and everything about the patient, bed linen and bedstick, was in the most horribly neglected condition. She then examined the patient, and found a beautiful young lady, about twenty-five years old, lying upon a filthy bed, suffering from hectic fever, pulse 130, and temperature 105°. I examined her, and found mortification at the end of the coccyx, which extended about five inches backward and along the spine. The sides of each heel of both feet was black from mortification. There was also a point of mortification on the inside of the groin of the left side. She was delirious, in consequence of the absorption of the poison from these gangrenous parts. A very important fact was that these gangrenous points were not in places pressed upon, showing conclusively that they were caused by the debilitating and prostrating influences of several weeks' application of water at an already weakened part. The abdomen, which had also been encircled by water dressing, was also covered by dark blue spots, caused by the constant application of water. I told the parents that it would be impossible for her to recover, as she had been completely saturated by the absorption of the poison from these mortified parts. I told the parents that if she was then removed she would probably die in the street. I made applications for clean clothes for the bed, but was told that they were refused. The linen was extremely dirty and covered with putrid matter. I went to the bath-room near by, and there found things in a horrid condition; the sheeting and towels had been thrown into the bath-room, and were there soaking in water without the slightest change. Although I have had an extensive army experience in gangrene in hospitals where water had been used, I never saw anything so neglectfully filthy. I then visited another room in the house, and was requested to look at the linen. I found sheets and pillow-cases in an extremely dirty condition in several of the rooms occupied by patients. I spoke to Mr. Schiefferdecker about it, and he promised to have clean linen put on the beds, but he failed to do so. He then pressed the parents to pay the bill, and sent several messages; but I advised them not to pay it, as he had failed to fulfill his promises. I continued to treat the patient up to the time of her death. A short time previous to Mrs. Potter's death Mr. Schiefferdecker wrote a letter to the parents endeavoring to justify himself by saying that the parents had purposely put her in there, and that it was a conspiracy against him. When I saw this letter I thought a thorough legal investigation was necessary, and informed the parents of the deceased that I should call for a Coroner's inquest. After all this Mr. Schiefferdecker sent to the house[illegible] a note stating that he had attended a patient in a water-cure in Twenty-second street, that the said patient had since died, and that the remains were in such a corrupt condition that he wanted the body to be removed from the house immediately. I then went to the house, and found that the corpse had been placed in a closely-fitting ice casket, and that not the slightest odor could be detected from the body, and that the gangrened parts, which were previously so filthy, were cleaned and free from smell. Schiefferdecker then charged that the patient had a disease which, to my knowledge, she was perfectly and absolutely free from.

Dr. Edward C. Seguin, of No. 17 East Twenty-first street, said that he became connected with the case about a year ago, and attended her for two months. He considered the treatment she received detrimental to her.

Christian Charles Schiefferdecker was called, and said: I have no diploma. I have had a water-cure since 1860. The father of the deceased called on me about two months before she was brought to the house. He inquired about the water-cure for paralysis. I asked him if he knew the condition of his daughter. He said that her paralysis was superinduced by an over-dose of strychnine. The deceased came to my house about eight weeks previous to her death. She had paralysis of the upper and lower extremities. I examined the upper portion of the spinal column, and found she was worse in my place. I found in her room an unpleasant smell, and sent a female to attend her. I again examined her, and found gangrenous sores, and then advised the parents to take her away.

The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased, Isabella S. Potter, came to her death from the criminal negligence of Charles S. Shiefferdecker, on the 2d of August, 1874, while under his treatment at his institute, No. 313 West Twenty-second street. The jury further recommended the Board of Health to close all such like institutions as are not conducted under the supervision of a properly-educated medical man.

Schiefferdecker was then held to bail in $2,000, and given till 5 P. M. to secure it.

Marshall O. Roberts, of No. 107 Fifth avenue, subsequently became his bondsman, and the prisoner was released.

THE POOR CHILDREN'S EXCURSIONS.

The Trustees of the Poor Children's Free Excursion Fund desire to acknowledge the following additional contributions:

Previously acknowledged	$6,482 23
J. C., Jr.	100 00
J. F.	50 00
J. R.	25 00
Mrs. B	25 00
Mrs. Samuel A. Osgood	25 00
J. F. W.	25 00
F. F. Hossack	25 00
M. B. T.	10 00
A. C. Zaeriske & Co.	5 00
Sarah Josephine	5 00
Katie, Lulu, and Bessie D.	5 00
H. C. O.	5 00
Mrs. Washington	5 00
[illegible]	2 00
Post Office Clerk	2 00
E. S. S.	1 00
W. H. B.	1 00
[illegible]	1 00
Total	$6,799 23
Expenses of eight excursions	5,711 40
Balance on hand	$1,087 83

The Trustees state that the next excursion will take place on Thursday next, the 13th inst., it being the ninth of the present series. Arrangements are now being made for the tenth picnic, after which the excursions for 1874 must stop, unless those interested in the movement strengthen the fund at once. The children of the Seventh, Thirteenth, and Seventeenth Wards have not yet enjoyed a holiday, though they look anxiously forward to it, having had so much pleasure by means of the fund in years past. Contributions are therefore earnestly solicited, and the same may be sent to either of the following gentlemen: W. Butler Duncan, No. 11 Nassau street; Chas. H. Marshall, No. 38 Burling slip; Theo. Roosevelt, No. 92 Maiden lane; Geo. H. Brodhead, New-York Stock Exchange, and Edward King, No. 73 Broadway.

ARREST OF A LETTER THIEF.

On Sunday night, about 11 o'clock, Officer George H. Winner, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, while walking through Nineteenth street, saw two men tampering with the letter-box on the lamp-post at the corner of Fifth avenue and Nineteenth street. The officer, suspecting something wrong, crawled on his hands and knees, keeping the telegraph pole between himself and the men until he reached the corner. There, hidden by the pole, he watched their operations, and it was soon evident that his suspicions were correct. A moment after he had reached his post of observation he heard the padlock give way. Thinking that they had the letters, he made a rush for them, rapping for assistance as he went. A most exciting chase ensued, the men running from Fifth avenue to Broadway, down Broadway to Eighteenth street, down Eighteenth street to Fourth avenue, and thence to Seventeenth street, where they separated. One went into the Everett House, and the other continued in the right toward the East River. The officer followed the one who went into the hotel, and arrested just as another officer, who had heard the row, came to his assistance. The man, who afterward gave his name as William Edwards, seemed much surprised at being [illegible] and protested against being [illegible] and said that he had found the letters in the street. He was taken before Justice Dowling, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, and committed for examination.

AN EX-CHAPLAIN IN TROUBLE.

ARREST OF "REV." JOHN COWAN, LATE OF THE SIXTH NEW-YORK HEAVY ARTILLERY—A BOND THAT WAS NOT A BOND.

Yesterday a person calling himself Rev John Cowan, late Chaplain of the Sixth Regiment Heavy Artillery, New-York Volunteers, and one John Kahoe, were arrested and taken before United States Commissioner Shields on a charge of conspiring to defraud the United States Government. Information of the act had just arrived from Washington. On the 7th inst. District Attorney Bliss received the following letter:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6, 1874.

SIR: I transmit herewith certain papers as evidence of an attempt to defraud the Treasury Department in the matter of an application made by a person signing himself John Cowan, late Chaplain, &c., for the redemption of a United States bond, upon the representation, under oath, that the fragment annexed to the affidavit is the remaining portion of such bond, claimed to have been destroyed under circumstances narrated therein.

It is the desire of the Secretary of the Treasury that you take action toward the prosecution of the party or parties engaged in the attempted fraud.

Very respectfully, J. H. ROBINSON,
Acting Solicitor of the Treasury.

The inclosures referred to by Mr. Robinson are as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING, Aug. 5, 1874.

John P. Bioclow, Esq., Chief of Loans, &c.:

DEAR SIR: I have made a careful examination of the attached fragment of what purports to be the remains of a $1,000 bond, No. 5,145, and which, according to the sworn statement of Rev. John Cowan, has been presented to the Assistant Treasurer's Office at New-York, to be redeemed as a Government issue. I find that the work was engraved and printed by the National Bank Note Company, of New-York, probably for one of the South American States, as, under the denomination counter, will be observed the tops of the lettering, engraved in script, of the Spanish words, "*Presidente de la.*" Yours very respectfully, GEO. W. CASILEAR,
Superintendent Engraving, &c.

The next is Rev. Mr. Cowan's affidavit setting forth the circumstances attending the partial destruction of the bond, which he handed in to the Sub-Treasury in this City:

No. 510 CANAL STREET,
NEW-YORK CITY, 25th July, 1874.

State of New-York, County of New-York:

Rev. John Cowan, being duly sworn, says: That on the morning of the 21st of July, 1874, while in the act of getting into one of the street cars he slipped, and consequently had a severe fall, and with the fall his purse was knocked out of his hand and rested on a parallel rail.

The returning car ran over it and reduced it to a pulp, and the other portions of the enclosed $1,000 bond stuck to the wheel, so that the inclosed is all that he could recover.

He called at the New-York Sub-Treasury. The officials there directed him to enclose the fragment of bond with a statement of facts, duly sworn to, and as the number was perfect that you would redeem it.

For which Mr. Cowan will feel duly thankful, as if lost it would reduce him to destitution.

(Signed,) JOHN COWAN,
Late Chaplain Sixth Regiment N. Y. H. Artillery.

Sworn and subscribed this 25th day of July, A. D. 1874, before me, a Notary Public, duly commissioned, by John Cowan, late Chaplain Sixth Regiment N. Y. H. Artillery.

(Signed,) WILLIAM E. WHITE,
Notary Public New-York City and County.

On the left hand upper corner of this document was pinned the fragment of the bond, bearing on one side the number 5,145, and on the other the figures 1,000, in the centre of the medallion, all printed in green ink. Mr. Cowan's statement, apparently, did not seem sufficiently explicit to the United States officials, for on the 3d inst. he wrote the following, inclosing the affidavit, which is given in continuation:

510 CANAL STREET,
New-York Aug. 3, 1874.

SIR:—I received your letter of the 29th inst., informing me that you had received mine of the 25th ult., in relation to the accidental destruction of $1,000 coupon bond, No. 5,145, part of which was inclosed.

You ask for further evidence, setting forth whether or not the bond in question is a United States security. Yes; a United States bond, 5-20 coupon of 1864, under Act of Congress 3d March, 1865, 1st July, 1867, interest payable January and July.

My reason for not presenting this bond in question sooner was that I was injured in the great explosion at City Point, Va., August, 1864, and soon after I received the bond I went to Europe to try and get well, but I got worse, and was compelled to remain in London up to June, 1874, and all the time believing that it would be all right when I returned to the States again.

I think the inclosed affidavit will set all clear before you. Yours respectfully, JOHN COWAN.
Late Chaplain Sixth Reg't, New-York Artillery.

State of New-York, County of New-York.

John Kahoe, being duly sworn before me, says that in 1867 he was in numbers association in behalf of Rev. John Cowan with one Hans Bahr, (a German,) and receiving as part payment of a debt then due the bond in question, viz: No. 5,145, being a U. S. security of $1,000, a coupon bond; and that on his, Cowan's return from Europe, in 1874, he had frequently seen the same coupon bond of said No. 5,145 in Rev. John Cowan's possession. JOHN KAHOE.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 3d day of August, 1874. JOHN V. KELLY,
Notary Public New-York City and County.

All the papers were put into Assistant United States District Attorney Purdy's hands with instructions to have the proper steps taken to arrest the parties. He at once issued a warrant for their arrest, and then went to the Sub-Treasury in Wall street, and had a letter written to the Rev. Mr. Cowan, telling him his presence was required there, with all haste, as he desired to give some further information concerning his loss. Mr. Cowan accordingly went to the Sub-Treasury yesterday morning, accompanied by Kahoe, and both were arrested. When interrogated by Commissioner Shields, Mr. Cowan said he had received the bond in good faith in part payment of a debt. As neither of them had money wherewith to pay a lawyer, counsel was assigned them by the Commissioner, and the examination was adjourned until next Friday. The prisoners meanwhile were committed in default of $5,000 bail each.

THE KILLDUFF MURDER.

Coroner Whitehill yesterday resumed the inquest in the case of James Killduff, the mason who was killed on Friday last during a "Union Society" fight at Fourth street near Seventh street, E. D., Brooklyn. John Kingston testified that he and a companion named McDonald were walking behind Killduff and McLaughlin, who were drunk; they had been working together in Meeker avenue; Killduff and McLaughlin stopped in front of Schaffer's building on Fourth street to talk to a laboring man; the conversation was carried on in an angry tone; saw the laboring man strike Killduff; do not know whether Killduff struck him; Killduff fell down; looked at him and saw that he was hurt; thought he was dead, and ran and told a policeman; Burke (one of the prisoners) and witness bid for the plastering in the Sheffield building in Meeker avenue; witness got the job and shared it equally with Killduff and McLaughlin; when Killduff fell, think he fell upon a pile of flagging; Killduff was struck also by another man, whom I identify as Tuck (prisoner); Tuck used his fist, but did not knock Killduff down. Mr. J. J. Rogers, counsel for the prisoners, cross-examined the witness for the purpose of showing that he, with Killduff, McLaughlin, and Thomas McDonald, had gone out of their way after quitting work to pick a quarrel with Burke and his men at work on the Fourth street buildings. Thomas McDonald gave similar testimony as that given by Kingston. Joseph Cramer, M. D., testified that he made a post-mortem examination of the body of Killduff. Found three slight abrasions on the forehead and two wounds on the left side of the head. There was a simple fracture in the left temporal region, extravasation of blood in both lateral ventricles, and blood extravasation on the surface of the brain. The cause of death was concussion of the brain, remote or complicatory injury from a fall or blows.

The inquest was then adjourned, to secure the attendance of some witnesses who had not been subpœnaed. After the adjournment, a dispute arose as to the disposition of Killduff's body, Mr. Graham, to whom Coroner Whitehill had given the remains, refusing to have anything to do with them. They were then claimed by the Union Society and by a relative of Killduff. By order of the Coroner, Killduff's body was given to the relative, who will give it decent interment.

AN INDUSTRIOUS POST OFFICE CLERK.

For some time past letters have been missed from the City Post Office, but, notwithstanding a very strict watch was kept, the purloiner managed to escape detection until Saturday last. By that time suspicion was directed to John L. Cary, of No. 245 East Thirty-sixth street, a clerk in the Fourth Division. His duties were to assort newspapers and to dispatch the letter mails to stations. His hours of work were from 10 A. M. until 6:30 P. M. On the evening in question he was seen to take a package of letters away with him. He was followed by Special Agent Sharetts and a policeman, who arrested him on the corner of Thirty-ninth street and Second avenue. In his possession were found 540 unopened letters, and $50 in United States currency. He confessed that he had been taking letters since the 25th of July last, and said he had taken about 1,000 in all. According to his story, the $50 was all the money he had found in the letters. Yesterday morning the prisoner was taken before United States Commissioner Shields, who held him for examination on Thursday next, in default of $7,500 bail. Cary is a young man of about twenty-eight years of age, and of prepossessing appearance. He is a native of Ireland.

SUICIDE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.

It has been discovered that the death of Albert Merritt at Morristown last Friday night was the result of a dose of laudanum administered by his own hand. The facts of the case were suppressed through consideration for his brother, Rev. Mr. Merritt, who is Pastor of St. Peter's Episcopal Church at that place. About noon on Thursday deceased asked his brother for some money, but did not get as much as he wanted, and he significantly said that he should not need money again very soon. Subsequently he demanded a revolver which his brother had taken from him some time previously, but this also was refused. He then went out and attempted to purchase poison at two drug stores, but failed. At the third store, where he was not known, he succeeded in getting two ounces of laudanum, and proceeding to the graveyard in the rear of the pastoral residence he swallowed the entire quantity and laid down on the ground, after placing his coat under his head for a pillow. He was found there about 6 o'clock that evening in a state of stupor. Efforts were made to restore him, and the poison was removed with the aid of a stomach-pump, but he only lingered until about 6 o'clock Friday evening. The suicide was twenty-three years of age and unmarried.

THE NEW DEPUTY CONTROLLER.

Controller Green, in presenting to Mr. Earle his appointment as Deputy Controller, paid the following tribute to his services as Auditor of Accounts:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 8, 1874.

MY DEAR SIR: In handing to you with this, your appointment as Deputy Controller, it is fitting and agreeable to me to express my high appreciation of your services during the period of your connection with this department.

It was in your appointment by me as Auditor of Accounts that the first practical step was taken to rid the community of the burdens of two separate governments, City and County.

The labors and responsibilities of the Auditor during this period have no parallel, either in their complication or their magnitude; covering, as they do, a transition era in which an old system has passed away, with its debris, to some extent, disposed of, and in which a new system has been organized and is already well advanced in its establishment.

Few will ever know the severity of the protracted struggle which has brought this about. It was begun more than a year before the present Mayor took office, and has not yet ceased.

Your administration of the office of Auditor has been characterized by patience, integrity, intelligence, and by unfailing courage. You have been subjected to the continuous buffeting, threatening and cajoling of the most unprincipled of the legal profession, and by their corrupt and desperate clientage. Certain men claiming to be respectable, who were using others' heads and hands to deplete the treasury, have given circulation to statements that they ought to have known were not true, and all the meannesses of malignant misrepresentation have been marshaled to impede the progress of better things.

Your aid has been most serviceable and valuable in thwarting the designs of these influences and agencies upon the public Treasury, and notwithstanding all these oppositions and difficulties great progress for the better has been made.

All I have to ask is continuance in your new position of the same devotion to the public interests that has characterized your efforts in the past.

With great esteem and respect I am yours,
ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

ABRAHAM L. EARLE, Esq., Deputy Controller.

A rumor was circulated yesterday that Mr. Richard A. Storrs, who occupies the position of assistant to the Controller, had resigned, but it had no foundation.

STRAW BAIL.

A NOTORIOUS OPERATOR COMMITTED FOR TRIAL IN BROOKLYN.

After the two seizures of the illicit stills at the premises of Christian A. Stein, No. 131 Furman street, Brooklyn, by the United States Marshal, Stein gave notice that in order to test the legality of the seizure he would give bonds to discharge the property seized. On the following day he came to the United States District Attorney's office with two proposed sureties—Arthur M. Smith and James Eads. The latter made a very unfavorable impression, and was excepted to and refused. Smith, however, was apparently a different stripe of man. He was suave, pleasing, high-toned, and gentlemanly. He was examined and accepted as one of the best sureties that had justified in the office for many a day. He was of good size, strikingly business-like and prepossessing, and swore he was thirty-seven years of age. Further, he testified that he resided in Sixty-second street, New-York, and had a place of business at No. 64 Broadway. Touching his property, he testified that he had $4,000 to his credit in the Second National Bank of Jersey City. Of real estate he also had a plenty. He owned real estate in New-York and Brooklyn, and also 168 acres of land in Essex County, and a similar parcel in Queens County. All told, he was worth, he testified that he was easily worth $60,000 over and above his liabilities. After subscribing his name to his testimony in a firm business hand, he bade good-day to Assistant District Attorney Hull, who had committed it to writing, and left the office. On the same day Mr. Purdy received information that Smith was a professional "straw-bail man" and a member of a gang of bogus bondsmen who had their head-quarters at an office in Cedar street and at the lager-beer saloon No. 6 Centre street. District Attorney Tenney communicated with Marshal Harlow and Smith was arrested and brought before United States Commissioner Osborne, by whom he was committed to Ludlow Street Jail. On Friday last an order was obtained from Commissioner Betts transferring Smith to the custody of the Brooklyn authorities. Yesterday he was handed over to United States Deputy Marshal Decline and lodged in Raymond Street Jail. Among the gang with which Smith is connected are his brother, Henry J. Smith alias "Saint" Smith and also called "Supercilious" Smith, James A. Jones, and David S. Jones. The latter, who is known as "Sprague" Jones, is now serving a term in Sing Sing.

LETTER-BOXES OPENED AND ROBBED.

During the past few weeks Postmaster James has been constantly in the receipt of complaints in regard to the insecurity of the street boxes for the receipt of letters and newspapers. A large number of these receptacles have lately been found by the Police open and rifled of their contents. These cases have been investigated by the Post Office officials, and in the majority of instances it was found that the boxes had been unlocked and in a few instances were broken open. A reward of $250 is offered by the Postmaster for the arrest and conviction of any person robbing the boxes. It was also discovered on investigation that a large number of keys used by the letter collectors in opening the boxes are missing, and it is the intention of the Postmaster to immediately change all the locks on the boxes and replace them by locks of an entirely different pattern. The Police authorities have also been notified of these frequent thefts and the aid of the department invoked to prevent them. Superintendent Walling has instructed the Police force to be vigilant in looking after these boxes. On Sunday evening Patrolman McLaughlin, of the Fifteenth Precinct, found the letter-box at the north-east corner of Bond street and Broadway open, but the contents of the box appeared to be intact. The matter was reported at Station 2, on Spring street, and the box was secured. At 12:50 A. M. yesterday the letter-box at Thirty-third street and Fifth avenue was found open and nine letters, one postal card, and five newspapers were found in it. The contents were removed to another box. One or two other cases, occurring on the same night, are also reported.

THE SIXTEENTH STREET HOMICIDE.

Coroner Eickhoff held an inquest yesterday in the case of Mrs. Catherine Hickey, who died from injuries received by being pushed down stairs at No. 230 West Sixteenth street, on the night of Aug. 1, 1874. Catherine Hickey, the daughter of the deceased, was the first witness called, and testified: On the night in question my sister wanted to go after our brother, who was in a liquor-store. Thomas Bryson, who was in the room, slapped her in the face. I went after my brother, and as I was returning with him we met my sister, who said that Bryson had licked my mother and her. When we went to the house Bryson was put out, and in again trying to get in broke a panel out of the door. My brother, Patrick O'Brien, went outside, and Bryson and he had a fight, when the deceased went between them to separate them, and was pushed down stairs by Bryson. Several other witnesses were examined, who corroborated the testimony of the previous witness. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to her death by injuries received by being pushed down stairs by Thomas Bryson. The prisoner was held to bail in the sum of $5,000.

A PISTOL THAT WOULDN'T GO OFF.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Robert Dod, who resides at No. 185 Littleton avenue, Newark, was awakened by hearing a noise in the house, and proceeded down stairs, armed with a revolver. When he had got down two or three steps a light was struck in the hall below, and he saw a man removing the coats from the rack. Mr. Dod pointed his revolver at the fellow and attempted to fire, but found that in his excitement he had forgotten to cock it. He remedied the omission, but in doing so made a clicking noise which alarmed the burglar, who immediately disappeared into the room. Mr. Dod followed, and saw two men running out through the back yard. He fired a shot after them, but without any apparent effect except to hasten their flight. An examination of the premises showed that the burglars had been at work for some time. Bundles containing nearly everything of value in the house were packed up ready for removal, but the thieves secured only about $35 worth of plunder, which they had probably placed in their pockets. Entrance was effected by cutting a large square hole out of a pane of glass with a diamond.

LIFE-SAVING APPARATUS.

The apparatus for life-saving purposes located at points along the North and East Rivers is of considerable importance, and might be increased without detriment to the public safety. At present there is a grapling pole and heaving lines at Pier No. 1, North River; a full set of both at Pier No. 4; a pole at Desbrosses street ferry; a pole and ladder at the foot of Spring street; a pole at the foot of Pier No. 47; a full set at the foot of West Twenty-fourth street, and a pole and ladder at the foot of West Forty-second street. On the East River there are full sets at Piers Nos. 1, 2, 6, 8, 12, 15, 22 and 24; a ladder at Roosevelt street ferry; a pole and ladder at Catharine street ferry; a full set at Pier No. 39; the same at Pier No. 43; Eighth street also at the foot of Eleventh street; a pole and ladder at the foot of Twenty-third street; a full set at the foot of Twenty-sixth street, and a ladder at Harlem Bridge. The latest inspection was made last Spring by Assistant Sanitary Superintendent Janes. In the Westfield disaster and a number of cases which occurred last year this apparatus has been the means of saving a number of lives.

THE BROOKLYN CALEDODIAN CLUB.

THE EIGHTH ANNUAL GAMES AT MYRTLE AVENUE PARK—A GRAND DAY'S SPORT ARRANGED FOR.

The eighth annual games of the Brooklyn Caledonian Club will take place at Myrtle Avenue Park on Thursday, the 20th inst. The Scottish games are always an attraction, and will, on this occasion, be of a more interesting character than usual. They are held under the auspices of the Brooklyn Caledonian Club, which was organized March 9, 1866. The officers for the present year are: Chief John Maltham, Chairman; Second Chieftain Wm. Winter, Treasurer; Third Chieftain D. J. Edgar, Secretary; Clansmen, A. M. Tolune, James Faulkner, John S. Thomson, and D. McFarlane. The sports will be opened with an old-fashioned Scotch reel, and the games will follow in the order named: Putting the Heavy Stone, Standing Jump, Throwing the Heavy Hammer, Tossing the Caber, Running Jump, Running High Leap, Hitch and Kick, Short Race, (once round,) Three-Legged Race, Broadsword Dance, Boys' Race, (for members's sons only, under ten,) Egg Race, Reel Dancing, Throwing the Light Hammer, Vaulting with Pole, Putting the Light Stone, Long Race, (three times round,) Highland Fling, Standing High Leap, Hurdle Race, (twice round,) Sack Race, (across the ring and back,) Wheelbarrow Race, (across the ring.)

The following rules will control the sports of the day:

The games are open to all sister clubs in the United States and Canada.

Members of sister clubs will be required to show a certificate of membership, signed by the Chief and Fourth Chieftain of their respective clubs, before being allowed to compete in the games.

Officers of the day and competitors only allowed inside the ring.

In addition to the prizes offered by the club, there will be one consisting of a silver water service, known as the cryptochylon, and will include a pitcher, two goblets, a bowl and salver. This is to be awarded to the best general competitor in all the events. The club will meet at their rooms, corner of Atlantic avenue and Clinton street, and march for the ground shortly after 8 o'clock on the morning of the day, the chief officers attired in Highland costume. McCormick and the pipers of the club will furnish the music, and dancing will be in order from 10 in the morning to 7 in the evening.

FESTIVITIES AMONG THE GERMANS.

The Bismarck Quartet Club, a German glee club of the west side, gave its second annual picnic and Summer night's festival at the National Park, on Sixty-third street, yesterday. The entertainment included vocal and instrumental exercises.

The Central Benevolent Society of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows gave a picnic and Summer night's festival at Hamilton Park yesterday, which was well patronized by the members of the order with their families. The proceeds of the affair will go to a charitable organization established by the society.

The Beethoven Women's Benevolent Society No. 2 gave a picnic and festival at Bender's Schuetzen Park, on Sixty-third street and First avenue, in which the Saengerbrust Vocal Society and several other German organizations participated.

The German Order of the Sons of Hermann celebrated its thirty-fourth anniversary by a festival at the Myrtle Avenue Park, Brooklyn, yesterday.

THE WINSHIP CASE.

The evidence for the defense in the Winship case was resumed yesterday before the Referee, Levi A. Fuller, at No. 102 Broadway. Mr. Burt, counsel for the defense, examined the prisoner, who explained the circumstance connected with the $500 transaction in exhibit No. 3 of the documents of the prosecution. He stated that there was no special investment agreed upon in disposing of that sum. The prisoner swore that six per cent. was charged for the use of the money for the first thirty days, and ten per cent. on the remainder, and interest for the second thirty days. On the 25th of October, 1873, he had a conversation with the plaintiff, during which the latter offered him the use of the $500 for thirty days longer on interest. On being cross-examined by Mr. Sewell, the counsel for the plaintiff, the prisoner stated that he only reason for leaving the country was to seek rest. The further hearing of the case will take place on Thursday at 11 A. M.

BROOKLYN POLICE TRANSFERS.

The Brooklyn Board of Police have made the following transfers: John Hamilton, Edward Marryott, and Owen Ennis, from the Central Office Squad to the Ninth Sub-precinct; James McMahon, Hugh McGowan, Lawrence Powers, Patrick McMahon, and Edward Noonan, from the Central Office Squad to the Eighth Sub-precinct; James Crockett, to the Eighth Precinct; Samuel Clamp, from the Fourth, and John O'Keefe, from the Second, to the Eighth Sub-precincts; Thomas Taggart and Thomas E. Boone, Central Office Squad, to the Twelfth Precinct; Patrick Gillespie and John Moore, from the Ninth to the Twelfth Precinct; Charles H. Tilton and William Masters, from the Fifth to the Twelfth, and John Hamilton, from the Sixth to the Twelfth Precincts.

ANOTHER MASKED BURGLAR ARRESTED.

Michael Hurley, a noted desperado and burglar, was arrested by Detectives King and Lyons yesterday, on suspicion of having been concerned in the raids on suburban residences by gangs of masked burglars last Fall and Winter. He was the constant associate of Dan Kelly, Larry Griffin, Patsey Conroy, "Shang" Campbell, and the others who were the instigators and prime movers in the crimes referred to above, and is supposed to have been concerned in the robbery of Dr. Post's house, near Catskill, on Oct. 17, the raid on Judge Emott's cottage, at New-Rochelle, on Dec. 23, and the robbery of Mr. Sutter's residence, on Staten Island, a few nights after. Hurley is held for examination, and the victims of the above robberies have been notified to call and see him, with the view of securing his identification.

ANOTHER NATHAN MURDERER.

Superintendent Walling was somewhat astonished yesterday morning by the receipt of a telegram which read as follows:

"BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 10, 1874.

Chief of Police, New-York:

A Jew, heavy-set, short, about twenty-five years of age, gave himself up to me as the Nathan murderer. Gives good detail of murder. What shall I do with him? Answer. HENRY HAUSCHEIDT,
Sheriff McLean County, Ill."

The Superintendent at once telegraphed to Sheriff Hauscheidt to send him full particulars by mail. Mr. Walling is of the opinion that the self-confessed murderer is either insane or is desirous of returning to New-York at the expense of the Police Department.

THE GERMAN HOSPITAL.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the German Hospital in Eighth street, last night, the Resident Physician reported that during the present month 107 patients were treated, of whom 6 died, 33 were discharged as cured, and 68 remained on the 1st of August. The expenditures during the month were $4,162 94, of which $1,360 48 were for the payment of assessments for the opening of Lexington avenue. In the Dispensary, 2,606 patients were treated. Some of the most prominent German societies will give a grand concert on the 27th of August, in Jones' Wood Colosseum, in aid of the hospital.

THE NIPSIC'S MACHINERY.

In the description of the new sloop-of-war Nipsic, copied from a Wasington paper and published in yesterday's TIMES, it was stated that the ship's machinery had been destroyed in the fire at the yard of the contractors, Messrs. Wm. Wright & Co., of Newburg, N. Y. These gentlemen write to say that it is an error, the machinery not having been destroyed. They say that it was only soiled by water, and is now ready to be placed in the vessel.

A SUPPOSED JEWELRY THIEF.

Yesterday, upon information received from Jacob Rosenberg, of No. 17 Rutgers place, Henry H. Goodstein, of No. 2,208 Third avenue, was arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery of Mr. Brennan's jewelry store in Philadelphia. When the officers made their appearance at his place, the accused made an ineffectual effort to escape. He was held by Justice Wandell, of the Tombs Police Court, for trial in default of $5,000 bail.

WILKINS' DIAMONDS.

Suit was brought yesterday in the United States Court for the condemnation and forfeiture of thirty-four cut diamonds, four diamond rings, and a quantity of gold bracelets, rings, studs, &c., which articles, it is alleged, were attempted to be smuggled from the steamer Spain. No one has appeared to claim the jewelry, but it is thought that a Chicago pawnbroker by the name of Wilkins is the owner.

A GERMAN-SILVER BURGLAR.

Mr. Michael Lonegan yesterday appeared in the Tombs Police Court as complainant against James Tully, a boot-black and newsboy, who broke into his store, No 121 Walker street, and stole therefrom German-silver articles of the value of $22. Tully was seen by the neighbors, who called Officers Darcy and Dolan, of the Sixth Precinct, by whom the burglar was arrested. Justice Wandell held him for trial.

A BROOKLYN SWINDLER.

On July 28 a man presented himself at the hardware store of James Carolan, of No. 212 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D., and by means of a forged order obtained goods valued at $752. Yesterday Detectives [illegible] and Frank Nees, who, on being identified by Carolan, was held by the [illegible] for $5,000 bail.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Ann McSorley died suddenly last night at No. 418 West Sixteenth street.

No decision has yet been rendered by Gov. Dix in relation to the charges against Mayor Havemeyer.

While working at the new Post Office yesterday, Samuel Blodget, of Thirty-seventh street and Eighth avenue, was accidentally struck on the head by some falling lumber and died soon after.

While attempting to get on a Broadway car last night, Charles Mateu, aged three-three years, of No. 109 Greene street, had his right arm broken. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Mary Winzey, fifty-six years of age, of No. 644 Third avenue, while crossing that street last night, fell, fracturing her right knee. She was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance.

Chamberlain Lane makes the following report: Balance in the City Treasury, July 31, $9,483,478 90; receipts last week, $1,515,438 57; payments, $2,609,444 23; amount on hand Aug. 8, $1,389,473 24.

J. M. Sanders, aged four years, of No. 237 East Forty-second street, was run over by a Second avenue car, at Forty-sixth street and Second avenue, yesterday, and had both legs broken. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Peter Roller, a resident of Jersey City, was accidentally cut on the right leg by a chisel thrown to him by a shop-mate named Charles Rock, at No. 97 Madison street last night. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Hugh Conner, aged forty, of No. 1,652 Third avenue, while at work at Eighty-eighth street and Fourth avenue, accidentally fell and broke a leg. He was taken to the Reception Hospital in Ninety-ninth street.

Henry Rothers, aged thirty-five years, of No. 524 West Thirty-sixth street, attempted to commit suicide last night by jumping in the river at the foot of that street. He was rescued by Officer Joyce, of the Twentieth Precinct, and sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Lucy Unhofer, aged seventeen years, of No. 533 Second avenue, was fatally burned last night by her clothes taking fire from the stove. Officer Carney, of the Twenty-first Precinct, with Barbara Unhofer and Minnie Oats, were slightly burned while extinguishing the fire.

Coroner Woltman called at the Park Hospital, yesterday, to take Ann Connerford's ante-mortem statement, but she was unable to say anything. The above is the woman who was thrown from a window at No. 106 Cherry street, during a drunken row on Sunday night.

Nellie Davenport, aged twenty-two, of No. 71 Thompson street, a woman of ill-repute, tired of her life of shame, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by swallowing a quantity of Paris green. She was attended by Dr. Cook, and taken to Bellevue Hospital. It is thought that she cannot survive.

The total of aathracite coal marketed for the week ending on the 1st inst. amounted to 407,165 tons, and for the coal year 10,866,902 tons, against 11,559,392 tons to corresponding time last year, being a decrease of 669,431 tons. The bituminous tonnage for the week is 72,108 tons, and for the year 1,656,886 tons.

The running match of two and a half miles, between Mr. White and the amateur, Mr. Mather, which was postponed on account of the weather, came off yesterday morning, on Fifth avenue, course from Sixtieth street to Eighty